CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28651—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1892.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	4973	1600	A. C. Loggin	30th Jan.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
† RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	20th "
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3388	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	900	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tecue	28th Jan.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sloeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class,	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.
Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	8th Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 25, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3389	S. Abrey	27th Janv.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. A. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3389	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 21, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA*†	5330	E. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3109	J. McConochie	Late April.
EUROPA	2100	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.
First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates.
Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.
For further particulars, apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3985	3rd Week in Feby, for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd " " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st " in April, "

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.
These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.
For full particulars apply to
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 18th, 1892.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 30th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Maadvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,615 tons, on the 31st January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Buareh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 28th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4109	500	12th Feb. 1892.

THIS STEAMER is known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess. Greatly reduced Fares.
For further Particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th January, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

THE S.S. "INCHLONGA" is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

Cash. Credit. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.		Cash. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Credit. Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
20 0	22 0	Still...BURGUNDY....Chablis A favourite White Dinner Wine.	11 0	12 0
20 0	22 0	Still...BURGUNDY....Beaune A fine Red full-bodied Wine.	11 0	12 0
24 0	27 0	Still...BURGUNDY.....Macon Distinguished for flavour and aroma.	13 0	14 8
24 0	27 0	Still...BURGUNDY...Pommard.. This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.	13 0	14 8
33 0	37 0	Still...BURGUNDY. Chambertin. This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.	17 8	19 8
21 0	23 0	Fine..SAUTERNE..Barsac A good light refreshing Wine.	11 8	13 0
24 0	27 0	Superior..SAUTERNE..From the Bordeaux Dist.... Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.	13 8	15 0
33 0	37 0	Haut..SAUTERNE..Very rich& fine...	17 8	19 8

Old in Bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.
Owing to Decline in Exchange the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st inst.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BILLIARD KIT.

Thurston's Billiard Cloth for full size Table and Cushions, with a set of Pockets in a hermetically sealed tin case, Rs. 90.
Billiard Balls of sizes.
Billiard Brushes, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 each.
Billiard Chalk, Best, Ans. 6 per dozen.
Billiard Cues, Rs. 3 each.
Billiard Cues Cement, Kay's, Ans. 6 per bottle.
Billiard Cue Tips of sizes, Ans. 6 per dozen.
Pool Money Receivers, Rs. 25.
Spring Markers, Rs. 3 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11 0	6 4	12 8	7 0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.				
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14 0	8 0	16 0	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18 0	11 0	20 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23 0	12 0	26 0	13 8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29 0	16 0	32 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35 0	18 8	39 0	21 0

Owing to DECLINE in EXCHANGE the above Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from the 21st instant.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Proportional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trades has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of year, —they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars n smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

"TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt,
Cash or V. P. P. ..... Rs. 10 0

"SHIKAR or HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas,
Cash or V. P. P. ..... " 5 0

LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree,
Cash or V. P. P. ..... " 3 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
71ST PERFORMANCE
OF THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
AND LAST NIGHT BUT 8.
TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
The Beautiful Burlesque in 3 Acts.
"SHE-E! SHE-E!!"
FRIDAY, JAN. 29, BY REQUEST,
"PAUL JONES."
SATURDAY 30, for the first time in Bombay,
A New Indian Comic Opera in 2 Acts,
"THE NAUTCH GIRL."
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House. T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 3-30 P.M.
MR. MILN'S FINAL READING,
"JULIUS CÆSAR."
Afterwards Competition between College Students for Shakespearian Prize.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer DCO. BALDUINO, CAPTAIN A. CRUCIANI, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 27th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

PETER'S POPULAR P. PILLS,

BRAIN PANACEA,
REVIVES
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A SUPERIOR HEAD MASTER, for a Buddhist School. A Calcutta B. A. and a Brahmin F. T. S. preferred. Some teaching experience necessary, with a good knowledge of English and an accurate pronunciation; specially to prepare for the Cambridge Locals. Salary Rs. 80, with a prospect of increase, and house, with Passage prepaid.
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD.
Per Tin Re. 0-14 and Re. 1-8.
PEPSALIA! PEPSALIA!!
The Digestive Table Salt.
Is not a Medicine.
As. 10 [illegible]
EDWARD'S HARLINE.
As. 10, Re. 1-10, and Rs. 3-8.
PARKE DAVIS'
CASCARA CORDIAL.
Rs. 2-12,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

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NOTICE.

I HEREBY give Notice to the Public that I have contracted to purchase from Pestonjee Hormusji Suntook and Dorabjee Behiramjee Patel, executors of the Estate of the late Dinsha Jamsetjee Buttiwala a certain piece of Government Pension and Tax land, together with a dwelling house built thereon, situate at Cawasjee Patell Tank, assessed by the Collector's old No. 191, New No. 1538, and old Survey No. 28 and New Survey No. 630, containing by admeasurement, North and South, 70 feet in length and East and West 20 feet in breadth, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C Ward, No. 5768, 5769, street No. 31,33 and bounded on the East by a Pangrapole chawl, on the West by the property of Annandrao Balvant and Raghoba Balvaat, on the South by a sweeper's passage, and on the North by a Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, and which the said premises is in the occupation of the Tenants of the said Vendor. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritence, gift, lease, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me at my house at Jugjeevan Keeka Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered to be null and void. Dated this 25th Day of January 1892.

હરીચંદ રૂપચંદ.

FLORILINE

FOR THE TEETH, GUMS, AND BREATH,
Fluid, Re. 1-8.
Powder, As. 10.

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MADON'S
CANTHARIDINE HAIR OIL.

Absolutely superior to any Preparation for the growth of Hair and preventing Baldness. Is an effectual Stimulant Capillary Germinator of the day. Prepared by a special process.
Per Bottle, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-4.

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THE "WINGED LION" BRAND
BIRD SEED.

THIS Combination of ten varieties of Seeds is allowed to be the best obtainable for all kinds of Cage Birds. All Song Birds will thrive and sing upon this Food when other kinds are rejected. Free from Impurities and Dirt, and only Seeds of first quality are used. Per Packet of about 1 lb. Annas 6.

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NO MORE DYSPEPSIA!
NO MORE CONSTIPATION!!
Long Life ensured by
FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,

The Unique Health and Liver Drops,
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Notes on Madonal supplied free.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT.
Admission Free to Soldiers and Sailors.
Races will be held, and handsome Prizes will be given.
LADIES' SESSION ..... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON SESSION ..... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING SESSION ..... 8-30 to 11 p.m.
An Excellent BRASS BAND plays from 5 to 7 and from 8-30 to 11 P.M.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
ON FEBRUARY 4TH.
HANDSOME VALUABLE PRIZES to be given on view at the Rink.
NUGENT & CO.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT
WILL BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9-15 P.M.
The following and other Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—
Mrs. GREENWAY, Mrs. MACBETH, Mdme. PERNET (Violin), Mrs. A. C. WALKER, Mr. ANDERSEN CLARK, Mr. A. F. FERGUSON, (Highland Bagpipes), and Mr. R. N. MANT (Organ). Reserved Tickets, Price Rs. 4, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

JUST TO HAND

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Elliman's Embrocation Royal, Re. 1-6.
Universal, Ans. 12 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

AGUE	SQUIBB'S	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Instant relief is guaranteed	SPECIFIC
AGUE	For Ague, Chill, Influenza,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Malarious, Bilious, Remittent,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Intermittent and all other Epidemic	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Fevers.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Cold, Cattarh, and Headache,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Keep a bottle of it by you at home	SPECIFIC
AGUE	or travelling.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Positively eradicates and Neutralises	SPECIFIC
AGUE	poison from the system, quick,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	sure, and complete.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It made me a different man."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It has been recommended in the	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Regiment."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"A wonderful Remedy."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Its effects are magic."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Pills or fluid, Re. 1-0.	SPECIFIC

MADON, SONS & CO.,

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.
TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH
Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.
H. KENNEDY, Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY
[illegible]
POONSWOOD or BENTEAK TIMBER.
Specification and Form of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,691 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on Wednesday 3rd February, after which hour no Tender will be received.
The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may [illegible] the Contract, and forfeit the deposit, without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st January, 1892.

MADRAS SPRING MEETING, 1892.

FEBRUARY 23RD, 25TH, AND 27TH.
FIRST ENTRANCES for all Races close on 30th instant at Rs. 10 each.
Final Entrances on 8th February at Rs. 20 each.
Programmes on application to
J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Spring Meeting, Madras Club.

CHRISTMAS OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.
THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.
Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.
Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
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Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
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"****" BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS, 11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE.
JULES MUMM & CO.'s
"DRY"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.
DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy theirs sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives nerve organs increases functional activity imparts tone to the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood, energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents, recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.
MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.
FOR SALE.
JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. Chyebassa, a bran new English-made side light, square fronted, double-seated BROUGHAM, and a bran new English-made Canoe-shaped LANDAU by Watson, of Lowestoft. Besides these, there are other bran new and second-hand English carriages, such as, Victorias, Cee and Under-spring Victorias, Mail-Phaetons, Landau, and Broughams, by best makers, suitable for one or pair of horses.
A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted, single, double, and four-in-hand HARNESSES.
And also best real MOCHA COFFEE, in bags of 7 lbs. each.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
[illegible]
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 3-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rate from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 " "
3 Months.....3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.
T. PAYN, Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hong kong.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
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The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.
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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
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The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting Bombay Corporation, 3 p.m.
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Presentation of Prizes, 4-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer D. Balduino arrived yesterday from Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hispania (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Wissman (s), Zanzibar, &c. ; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c. ; D. S. Purani (brig), Quilon ; Wivenhoe (s), Diamond Island ; and H. M. S. Brisk, Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Strathdon ntered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. D. Balduino entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Netherby Hall and Khiva left it on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 4 p.m., on Thursday, the 28th instant.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Society, which was to have been held this afternoon, has been further postponed.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 1st proximo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Verawal, Mangrole, Porbunder, C. Mandvee, Karachi, and Sind, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 30th instant.

MR. MILN IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Miln's final reading takes place at the Novelty Theatre, next Saturday, at 3-30. The play selected is *Julius Cæsar*. At the close of the reading the competition for the Shakespearian prize takes place between college students.

INFLUENZA AT TANNA.—A correspondent from Tanna writes :—Influenza has once again visited us, and this time with greater vehemence. There is scarcely a family here in Tanna that has escaped from this scourge. The havoc played by influenza can be easily guessed from the fact that the other day I had occasion to see a private medical man, who gave me to understand that in about four hours' time he had to prescribe for nearly one hundred and seventy-five patients for influenza.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening :—

Overture	Die Felsenmuhle ....Reissiger.
Polka (Cornet Duet)	The Friendly Rivals..C. Godfrey.
Gavotte	Charming.....Bozzetti.
Selection	Ruy Blas and the Blase Roue.....C. Godfrey.
Valse	Saragossa.....Otto Langey.
Lancers	'Arry and 'Arriet ....John Crook.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, at Dhobi Talao, touching the death of Purdesi Pilay Chella, aged 20 years. The deceased had no occupation, and had not been in a sound state of mind for several days. He wandered from place to place and had no fixed residence. On Tuesday he went amissing, and a search was made when his body was discovered in the Dhobi Talao Tank. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee lad, named Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Buchia, aged about 18 years, residing at Dhobi Talao, attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself on the rails, near the north distant signal of the Church Gate railway station, in front of a passing up-local train, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate lad's left leg was cut off by the wheels of the carriages passing over it. The boy was picked up unconscious, and taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where Dr. Easdon promptly attended to his injury. The lad is now lying in the hospital in a very precarious condition.

JAIN FESTIVAL AT VIRAR.—A [illegible] of the Jain Priest Mohanlalji commenced on Tuesday on a large scale in the village of Agasi, near Virar. This priest is about 65 years old and has ten disciples. The village has donned holiday attire. People, male and female, have flocked in from Bombay and its outskirts solely for the reason of paying a visit to their priest, and thereby obtaining purification from their sins. Festivities continued for a month when he was in Bombay at Lal Bag. He is now on a pilgrimage, and is worshipped and revered everywhere not only by Jains but by people belonging to other sects.

THE ALLEGED CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Jones brought up on remand and charged Wittoo Bhiwa before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in causing the death of the woman, Chimi, aged 30 years, living at Ferguson Road, by striking on her right side two blows with his clenched fist, on Sunday night last. The particulars of the case have already been reported. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of the witnesses which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Vaniparsad Shivcharanlal was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 120, collected by the accused on behalf of his master Foolchand Ramjee. The accused was employed by the complainant as a rent collector, being allowed to sign receipts for the money he drew. The accused admitted that he had received rents amounting to Rs. 120 from the tenants, but he pleaded that he had made over the money to his master's *mehta*, who did not make any entry about it in the books which were always kept regularly. He was unable to prove that he delivered the monies to the *mehta*, and he could not point out any wrong entry in the book. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted accused on the evidence, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

COMPANIONS IN CRIME AND MISFORTUNE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Gungadin Sookdin and Vikramajee Maipur, employed as pointsmen in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, at the Victoria Terminus, were prosecuted by Mr. Power, chief constable in the G. I. P. Railway Police, on charges of theft and receiving stolen property respectively, of eight tolas of *ganja*, on the 21st instant. The evidence of the police disclosed that the second prisoner was arrested on suspicion with the drug carefully tied up in a bundle, and his confession incriminated his accomplice who was arrested but succeeded in escaping from police custody to Tanna. He was, however, subsequently arrested, and charged with absconding from the custody of the police. The charge of theft was not sufficiently established by the evidence, but his second offence was fully sustained, and the Magistrate inflicted a penalty of Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. His companion Vikramajee was convicted of receiving stolen property, and he was mulcted in a sum of Rs. 20 or twenty days' imprisonment.

AN INTERCEPTED FLIGHT.—Mahomed Issack was yesterday placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Hack, and charged with theft of a cash-box containing money and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 29. The testimony of the complainant Alibux Kudabux showed that the prisoner, who was in his employment for seven days, had been arrested by the police with the box hidden under a large sheet, in which he himself was wrapped. His suspicious disguise attracted a policeman, who stopped him, and enquired what the contents of the box were. Mahomed responded that it contained the change of one rupee, and he was in a hurry to go to the railway station, and leave for Poona. The curiosity of the sepoy was the more augmented when his victim could not produce the key of the box. The traveller was taken into custody, and the property was found to belong to the complainant who identified it. Accused denied the crime and alleged it was a concoction got up against him by his employer. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence and sentenced him to undergo hard labour, for six months.

"EXCELLENCE OF THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION."—Mr. Dadabhoy Cursetjee Dordi, a well-known Parsee priest, has published a book, entitled the "Excellence of the Zoroastrian Religion." This book contains valuable collections in Gujerati of opinions expressed by a number of eminent writers, ancient and modern, on the excellence of the Zoroastrian Religion. The compiler has spared no pains to bring into focus the various dispersed and scattered writings and speeches of distinguished learned men and philosophers in praise of his religion. This book is the result of the long and patient assiduity and research containing as it does translations in Gujerati from the writings or speeches of Pliny, Plutarch, Dr. Martin Haugh, Professor Spiegal, Sir William Jones, Lord Byron, Thomas Payne, Colonel Olcott, and Sir Richard Temple. It embraces the views of Greek, French, German, English, and Mahomedan writers, and the work reflects great credit on the author for his zeal, industry, and perseverance. The book has in a short time run into a second edition, and the popularity it has hitherto met is well merited. There was a great and long-felt want for such a book amongst the Parsees, and it is gratifying to see that the trustees of the Sir J. J. Translation Fund have also accorded support to the compiler of the book, which should be introduced as a text-book in all the boys' and girls' schools where the principles of Zoroastrianism are inculcated.

HINDU UNION CLUB.—The second lecture of this year's winter series came off on Saturday last. The lecturer, Mr. R. R. Bhagwat read an excellent paper on the subject "Does not the Marathi Language deserve admission into the curriculum of our University ?" Well-known for his devotion to the Marathi literature Mr. Bhagwat treated the subject in a manner worthy of himself. He argued that the Marathi language deserves a place in the University curriculum. He declined to draw a comparison between the English and Marathi languages. But comparing it with other languages, Persian for instance, he said the Marathi language, the deserving offspring of the Sanskrit language, certainly deserves a higher place in our University than has hitherto been assigned to it. And if European recommendation be necessary, the testimonies of men like Dr. Michael, Sir Alexander Grant, Mr. Acworth, and others speak highly in favor of the language in question. There is another reason, he said, and very important it is, why the Marathi language deserves recognition at the hands of the University, and that is this : Unless an academic recognition is accorded to the speaking language of a vast number of people, you cannot expect to see the educated mixing freely with the uneducated, and consequently the reformed ideas cannot reach the masses, as this can hardly be done except through the medium of their Vernacular. In conclusion the lecturer said that every endeavour should be made by the influential members of the Senate to make the Marathi language one of the optional subjects and not a compulsory one as an attempt for the latter object is always sure to fail under the existing circumstances. Professor Jinsivale, who was in the chair, then made a few supplementary remarks on the subject and brought the proceedings to a close by announcing that Mr. Padye will deliver, next Saturday, a lecture on "The British Constitution of Government."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, there were present :—Mr. E. B. Carroll, chairman, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Colonel Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. M. B. Barbhaya, Cowasjee Hormusjee, A. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and Hurkisondas Narotumdas.

PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF THE PAWAI ENGINES.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, in accordance with his notice, moved that the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Committee at an early date proposals with a view to disposing of the Pawai engines. He said that on the 8th September last, the Corporation passed a resolution to the effect that the Commissioner be authorised to dispose of the existing machinery in connection with the Pawai water-works, and to adopt such measures as might be considered desirable for the disposal of the machinery as soon as the Tansa water was brought into Bombay. In all probability, the Tansa water would be brought into the city in about two or three months' time, and it would be better, therefore, that steps were taken to find purchasers in other parts of India, where municipalities might require such machinery for their water-works. He did not know if the Commissioner had taken any steps in the matter ; but if he had not, he might be requested to move in the matter.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the matter had not escaped his attention. Mr. Tomlinson, their water-works engineer, had been making inquiries whether the Pawai engines could not be disposed of in Australia. He (the Commissioner) was also thinking whether the engines could not be used in connection [illegible] to get rid of the engines and boilers separately. The third alteration would be to dismantle the engines altogether, and lay them up for some future use. The only objection to their following such a course would be that they would lose interest on money spent over them. Mr. Tomlinson thought that that was the best course to adopt, because he anticipated that in seven or eight years they would have to resort to Pawai water-works again. Mr. Tomlinson, who looked upon the Pawai water-works with a fatherly eye, had not the least doubt in his mind that if they were to continue to carry on their water-supply on the present lines, there would be, in seven or eight years' time, complaints made about the water-supply being deficient for the purposes of the city. The reasons for the recurrence of this deficient water-supply were based on the universal experience of other cities in the world. To obviate complaints of short supply of water, the only expedient that suggested itself was to place meters in every private and public building, because if the people had to pay for the quantity of water they consumed they would take care that it was not wasted. If that were done, it would no doubt be a severe measure, but it would raise their revenue, check waste of water, and obviate the necessity of spending a further sum of fifty lakhs on Tansa ducts.

In reply to Mr. Shroff, the Commissioner said that the placing of meters had been tried in Berlin and several American cities. He had simply thrown it out as a suggestion. The question would not crop up in his time.

Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that great consideration ought to be paid to the fact that the inhabitants of India required a large quantity of water for their daily use. The habits of the people must be taken into consideration before they proposed to place meters for water in every house.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he did not lose sight of the question brought before the Committee by Mr. Dharamsi. He would lay something more definite before them next month.

OPENING OF THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL AT GRANT ROAD.

The following letter from the Municipal Commissioner was read to the Committee :—

Bombay, 26th Jan., 1892.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that on the representation of the Health Officer that the city is now threatened with outbreaks of dangerous diseases, *viz.*, small-pox, measles, and influenza, and that special measures are necessary, I have, under Section 434 of the Municipal Act, authorised the opening of the Municipal hospital at Grant Road, and in applying to Government for sanction as required by that section I have requested that this hospital and its equipments may be re-transferred to my charge. The Health Officer recommends that the Arthur Road hospital should also be now opened, but I wish to postpone doing so for a time if possible. I have sanctioned the payment of the following establishment, which is the same as that which was entertained when the Grant Road hospital was last opened :—

		Rs.
1	Medical Officer	150
1	Apothecary	40
6	Ward-boys, at Rs. 10 each	60
2	Ayahs, at Rs. 12 each	24
1	Cook	11
2	Halalkhors, at Rs. 11-8 each	23
2	Ramosees, at Rs. 11 each	22

Advance of Rs. 500 for food and medicines and stores.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) H. A. ACWORTH.

It was resolved that the above letter be forwarded to the Corporation for information with reference to the resolution No. 2934, dated 15th June, 1891.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

AN extraordinary discovery of an ancient pottery has just been made near to the Rectory Manor, Gustard Wood, near Luton. In making excavations in his nursery grounds, Mr. Wright discovered several ancient ovens for baking pottery, all of which were filled with various fragments of ancient work. In making a further search a large water ewer was unearthed, in an excellent state of preservation. The discoveries have been pronounced by experts to be mediæval, the pottery being probably coeval with an ancient road-side chapel, now a cottage, visited by the city of St. Alban's Archæological Society in one of their annual excursions, and described and illustrated in their Transactions, the date of the pottery and of the chapel being probably near the close of the 14th century.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of the Chairman, Mr. George Cotton. There were also present :—Brigade-Surgeons S. O'B. Banks and G. A. Maconachie ; Colonels W. H. Wilson and G. L. C. Merewether, R.E. ; Captain W. P. Walshe ; Messrs. E. B. Carroll, Grattan Geary, J. F. Fernandez, and H. M. Phipson ; Drs. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Burjorjee Sorabjee Shroff, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Ardesir D. Mody, and Framjee Dorabjee Divecha ; the Hon'ble Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik ; and Fazulbhoy Visram ; Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, and Eknath Raghunath Khote ; Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram ; Messrs. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Hormusjee C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Bharbhaya ; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban ; Messrs. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Abdolla M. Dharamsi, Amiruddin Tyabjee, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Purshotum Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, Shivajee Dhurmajee, and Vundrawundas Purshotamdas.

POLICE CHARGES.

The Municipal Commissioner asked that the letter received from the Secretary to the Bombay Government be considered as a matter of urgency.

The Secretary read the letter, which was as follows :—

No. 407 of 1892.

Bombay, 21st January, 1892.

From A. Shewan, Esq., acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10829, dated the 5th instant, stating with reference to my letter No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, that at a meeting of the Corporation, held on the 23rd ultimo, it was decided to request that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council should receive a deputation from the Municipal Corporation with a view to an equitable adjustment of police or other charges, for which the Corporation may be wholly or partly liable.

In reply I am directed to observe that the resolution, which has been come to by the Corporation, appears rather to have reference to the question of proportionate contributions than to that of the proposed strength of the Bombay Police, which was referred for their consideration in my letter of the 30th November. I am to point out that the question was referred to the Corporation under the orders of the Government of India in their letter No. 653, dated the 24th October, 1891, copy of which has been supplied to you, and am to state that as the Government of India are awaiting a reply it appears to Government desirable that the matter should be dealt with by the Corporation without delay.

I am accordingly to request an early reply on the point referred to in para. 3 of my letter, of the 30th November last, in default of which the Governor-in-Council will feel justified—the proposed establishment having been carefully examined by a well-qualified committee of Municipal and other officers—in assuming that the Corporation has no modification of the scheme to propose.—I have, &c.

A. SHEWAN, acting Secretary to Government.

Mr. P. Mehta said that on the last occasion, on which the matter was before them a portion of the resolution dealt with that particular subject. On the previous occasion they did not say anything about the matter, because they claimed to be exempt altogether from the charge. He considered that the Corporation was not exactly the body from which they could get all the information they required, and he thought a committee, composed of a certain number of the members of the Corporation and other gentlemen who were likely to throw light on the question, should be appointed to consider the question. He, therefore, moved "That with reference to the question of the proposed increase in the police force the President be requested to inform Government that the Corporation consider it desirable that a mixed Committee, consisting of an equal number of members, approved by Government and the Corporation, respectively, [illegible] the whole matter in the light of all the facts, which have come to light since the date of the last committee on the question" and that the letter of Government be recorded.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

THE BUDGET.

The consideration of the budget estimates for 1892-93 was proceeded with.

WATER-WORKS.

Mr. E. B. Carroll moved that the estimates for the water-works be passed at Rs. 3,19,010, an increase over the last budget of Rs. 1,10,368. This sum included a provision of Rs. 1,00,000 for the maintenance of mains, and an engineer for the Pawai works at Rs. 300 per month.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved as an amendment that the cost of water-works establishment be fixed at Rs. 1,10,750 instead of Rs. 1,18,788 ; that the cost of Rs. 1,00,000, for the renewal of existing mains, be disallowed, and that the maintenance of Pawai works be fixed at Rs. 756 instead of Rs. 4,356.

Mr. Wacha, in supporting his motion, contended that the Rs. 1,00,000 was an unnecessary provision in their present state of finance, and thought the paying of three hundred a month for keeping a man in charge of the Pawai engines was not required.

Dr. Balchundra seconded.

The Commissioner explained that it was almost certain that when they came to test the Tansa duct some bursts would occur, and until the duct was thoroughly tested, Pawai would have to be maintained in order to be ready for use. For that purpose it was necessary to have an engineer-in-charge as the engines were of such a character that it would be impossible for anyone to take immediate charge and work them without having first had some experience of the work. With regard to the lakh for the maintenance of mains it was a very necessary provision, otherwise they might suddenly be called upon to lay out ten or fifteen lakhs for such a work.

Mr. P. Mehta supported the Commissioner and the Standing Committee with respect to providing of one lakh for mains, but with regard to keeping an engineer at Pawai he pointed out that those engines would only be required if there was a break in the Tansa main, and the Vehar lake was very low.

Mr. A. M. Dharamsey supported Mr. Mehta's view, and said that plenty of engineers could be got in Bombay to go to Pawai occasionally to inspect the engines.

The Commissioner pointed out that to get an engineer to make periodical inspections would be quite as costly as appointing an engineer, that the expenditure would not be necessary beyond November, and further the engines were of such a nature that they required an engineer who understood them.

The whole of Mr. Wacha's amendments were negatived by a large majority, and the budget estimate for water-works passed.

STREETS AND BUILDINGS.

The cost for the ensuing year for streets and buildings was Rs. 10,66,446, a decrease of Rs. 52,719. The only item which called for discussion was an amount of Rs. 2,500 provided for lighting by electricity the Rajabai Clock Tower.

Dr. Viegas moved that the estimates be reduced by that amount.

After some discussion had taken place Mr. H. M. Shroff suggested a way by which the clock could be illuminated free of charge. He recommended that they should invite some pill or soap merchant to light the clock in consideration of being allowed to place his advertisement on the dial. This suggestion, however, was not supported, and Dr. Viegas's amendment was rejected, the estimates being passed in its entirety.

EPIDEMIC DISEASE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. E. B. Carroll gave notice of motion that he would at the next meeting of the Corporation move an amendment to the budget of the Health Department to the item "infectious diseases special measures in the event of outbreak of epidemic disease," that it be raised from Rs. 6,000, to Rs. 12,000.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 16th January was 266 against 283 and 324 in two proceeding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 14 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 10 in the two proceeding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 8 deaths from tetanus against 9 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 102 and 28, respectively, against 98 and 47 in the proceeding week. The general death-rate of the week was 29·7 per mille per annum, against 28·6, the mean of the last five years.

DEATH OF MR. PANDURANG BALIBHADRA.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra, which took place on Tuesday last, at 4-30, in the afternoon. The deceased gentleman was one of the senior pleaders practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court. He was held in high esteem both by the Bench and the Bar. A more popular pleader it would be difficult to find. He was born on the 15th January, 1835. He received a sound and liberal education under Professors like Dr. Harkness and Dr. Sinclair. He was a West Scholar during his college career. He held for several years the post of 1st Assistant Master in the Elphinstone Institution. He joined the Government Law Class, and passed the Final Law Examination in 1861. He commenced to practise as a High Court Pleader in 1862, and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He was an acting Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Ahmedabad, Poona, and Bombay. He twice acted as a Government Pleader during the absence of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, when he had to attend the sittings of the Supreme Legislative Council at Calcutta. He was a Justice of the Peace and Fellow of the University. For the last two or three years he had withdrawn from practice, and devoted his attention to acts of charity, benevolence, and piety. In 1887 he took an active and prominent part in establishing a fund for the relief of the poor and destitute members of the Parbhu community. As a trustee of the fund he watched its progress with increasing care and anxiety. He had great sympathy for the poor and helped them as far as he could in a quiet and unostentatious manner. He was a person of high moral character and his nature was so affectionate and kind that he was loved and respected by all who came in contact with him. In him we have lost one of our best citizens.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following are the results of the Spoon Competition, fired at Coorla, on (Wednesday) yesterday :—

Rank and Names.	700 yards.	800 yards.	Grand Total.
C Sergt H Black, B V R	29	31	60
Lc-Corpl J Wolf, G I P Ry Vols.	29	30	59
Sergt J E Keess, B V R	31	28	59
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	31	27	58
Corpl G F Lund, B V R	28	29	57
Lieut T M English, B V R	29	28	57
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	29	27	56
Sergt C B Robinson, B V R	31	25	56
Corpl C E Morris, B V R	29	18	47
Sergt-Instr J Moore, B V R	30	15	45
Gunner H Bromley, B V A	28	15	43
Vol J M Mason, B V R	27	13	40
Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P R Vls.	16	20	36

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers, per Italian steamer Dominico Balduino, Captain A. Cruciani, arrived here yesterday :—

FROM GENOA.

Mr Moriarty	Mr and Mrs White
Rev and Mrs Henderson	Mr S C Mookerji
Mr A Warden	Mr and Mrs Richy
Mrs and Miss Colonnello and one child	Mr King
Mr P Emilio	Mr F Luigi
	Mr and Mrs D'Arbigiog

FROM ADEN.—Captain F Branchi, and 40 deck passengers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HER Majesty's man-of-war Brisk, Commander Winslow, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

THE British s s Wivenhoe, 1,225 tons, Captain R D Clarke, cleared yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE steam-ship Wissman, 286 tons, Captain H Weisskam, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and Mr Mahomedally Abdoolally and mother as cabin and 32 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S Abrey, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Col and Mrs Bartholomew, and European nurse, Surgn-Major and Mrs Bakey, and Mrs Beville. For Liverpool—Mrs Minchin, and three children, and Captain and Mrs Skinner. For New York—Miss Beyer.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,174 tons, Captain C S Tocque, will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cago, and the following passengers :—For Sydney—Mr M Davidson, Mr Atkinson, Mr McArthur, Mr Box, Mr Henry, Mr J Horne, Mr T C More, and Mr J McArthur. For Melbourne—Miss R White, Mr MacMillan, Mr Richardson, Mr and Mrs Baldock, and Mr Smith. For Yokohama—Revd and Mrs Bullard and child. For Hongkong—Mr Thompson and Mr H Grifton. For Singapore—Mr T Wadia. For Penang—Mr and Mrs Peirce. For Colombo—Mr G W Millans, Mr W B Kingsbury, A Clark, Mr F H Downer, Mr J Jones, and Rev R Browne.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.C Mackinnon	1472	Barham	B	Finlay, Muir & Co
„ Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
„ Rheinfels	1772	Weber	D	Glade & Co
„ Norma	1442	Greig	F	Cursetji Edulji
„ Wissmann	238	Weisskam	H,J	Heyer & Co
„ Strathdon	1721	McLauchlan	K	W &A Graham & Co
„ Dalmally	1610	Wilson	L	Cantain.
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co	
„ Kaveri	do.	do.	

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular	2111	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Lombardy	1736	Cole	4	P & O S N Co
„ Rohilla	2174	Tocque	5	P & O S N Co
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyds S N Co
„ Nedjed	1692	Newey	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	12	H C Joosub.
„ N. Hall	2139	Owens	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	D. Balduino (s)	Cruciani	Genoa, Jan 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Hispania (s)	Abrey	Liverpool, &c.
	Wissman (s)	Weisskam	Zanzibar, &c.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	D. S. Puravi (brig)	Nacoda	Quilon.
	Wivenhoe (s)	Clarke	Diamond Island.
	H. M. S. Brisk	Winslow	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Rohilla, Captain Tocque, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Strathdon, for Hull.
„ Dragoman, for Marseilles.
„ Kohinur, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
22	Maharaja s	Wright	Rangoon, Jan 16.
	City of London s	Warden	Liverpool, Dec 21.
23	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapore, Jan 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.—Steamers Kistna and Maharani, and ship Shah Jehan.
Jan. 23.—Barque Queen Mab.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
22	Chupra s	.....	Calcutta.
23	Nadir s	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
21	Niemen s	.....	Colombo.
	Katoria s	.....	Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—2 cases books, H Abdoolally ; 3 cases writing papers, 3 Sazba and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh (s)—6 cases plate glass, Hajee A M Ebrahim.
Hispania (s)—5 bales printing paper, Gopal Naraven and Co ; 2 cases silvered plate glass, S Dossajee ; 210 boxes soap, D R Dady and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rannoch (s)—400 drums turpentine, M A Hoosen.

FROM ANTWERP.

Gutenfels (s)—25 cases anniline dye, Volkart Brothers.
Rannoch (s)—15 cases playing cards, A Thawurbhoy ; 5 cases silvered plate glass, A Noorbhoy ; 29 cases playing cards, H M Hajee Abboo ; 5 cacks glassware, A H Rahimbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo (s)—50 drums linseed oil, M Esmaljee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator (s)—2 cases glassware, R Ditmar ; 10 bales brown paper, Esmaljee Ebedinjee ; 3 cases lamps, S Hassam and Sons ; 10 cases glassware, F Mahomed Boysee ; 25 bales printing paper and 20 bales writing paper, Volkart Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—5½ cwts fishmaws, C Tarmahomed ; 150 cwts olibanum, A Chaglanni and Co ; 28 cwts peacock feathers, P Nusserwanjee ; 3 000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co ; 45 cwts gum, C Nurpal ; 52 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 cwts gum and 30 cwts olibanum, N Mowjee ; 6 cases brassware, F Fischer and Co ; 6 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 11 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 26 bales skins, H C H Gunney.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—30 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 440 bales cotton, A Blas check and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Mackinnon s—342 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co 500 cwts horns, R Kaiserbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Strathdon s—2,340 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 5,070 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FRO HAMBURG.

Peninsular s—4 cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dragoman s—1,950 cwts horns, Prier de Saone and Co ; 1,980 cwts wheat and 4,220 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri ; 14,998 cwts groundnuts, 5,720 cwts castorseed and 25,780 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PIRACUS.

Imperator s—45 cwts teelseed, John Fachiri ; 20 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nedjed s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—37½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 25½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 125 cwts onions, G Ramjee ; 93 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co ; 8 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 34 chests opium, F Hormusjee and Co ; 81½ chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 15 chests opium, P F Talati ; 20½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 5 chests opium, D Goolraz and Co ; 29 chests opium, M H Ellias ; 10 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 4 chests opium, H Kevermul.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, S Mooljee Sons and Co ; 21 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, N J Abraham ; 12 cwts genda horns, C Ebram and Co ; 336 cwts sandalwood, 74 cwts ivory, 2½ cwts genda horns and 25 bales twist, M H E Ellias ; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 24 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon ; 50 bales cotton, F Hormusjee & Co ; 375 cwts shark fins, C Ebram and Co ; 13 cwts kismiss and 150 bales twist, P F Talati and Co ; 375 cwts onion, The Union Co ; 50 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy ; 34 cwts kismiss and 84 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching ; 103 bales cotton, E Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s)—175 cwts sandlewood chips, F M Chinai ; 50 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Union S and M Co ; 300 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 125 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist and 31½ chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 23 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 25½ chests opium, E J Abram ; 24 chests opium, S Rainnath ; 61 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, K Hurmookrai ; 101 chests opium, Sassoon J Abraham ; 27½ chests opium, Tata and Co ; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 104 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 40½ chests opium, C Ebram and Co ; 14 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co ; 11 chests opium, R Buldeodas ; 33 chests opium, E Noorum and Co.

FO

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SUN, GLARE, & DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable, from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAI-HAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality. Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

STANDARD TEA KETTLES.—Just received a Consignment of these Fashionable Tea Machines on High Iron Stands, with or without Table—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, for an EUROPEAN FIRM, a NATIVE CASHIER, who must write a Good Hand, and give Security of Rs. 5,000. Fair Salary. Apply with testimonials, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ENGLISH or EURASIAN NURSE for an Up-country Station. Charge of one little boy. Apply "No. 233," care of this office.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS, made in India only by J. PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, are specially recommended for Invalids and Children. Per lb. Rs. 1-4; in tin Rs. 1-8. Beware of Spurious Imitations.

BONA FIDE SALE of the late Dr. J. T. EMPERLEY GRAY'S valuable furniture, Piano, Harmonium, Horses, Carriages, Library, &c., at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m., sharp.

LOST, at PHILHARMONIC CONCERT, a Star Poadant, set with Brilliants, Finder please refer to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

LOST NEAR CHURCH GATE Station a CATS-EYE RING. Reward Rs. 15 (fifteen) will be given to finder.

ON VIEW.—Captain Nailer's Valuable Furniture, Carriage, Horse, Poultry Garden, etc. that "Hope Hall," Mazagon, to be sold SATURDAY, 30, inst.

STEEL TARGETS FOR AIR-GUN practice of different kinds, from Rs. 5, Rs. 6, Rs. 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Nepean Sea Road, facing Davar Hall, vacated by His Highness Gaekowar. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the first floor, No. 71 and 73, Apollo Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. N. P. Nathan's sons. Immediate entry, if necessary. For particulars apply to N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mails. 32 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station, Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. ROMANJI.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Policies for the whole Term of Life are issued at a premium of Rs. 2-8 per Annum per Rs. 1,000 to persons aged 25 years. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., Agents, the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DIARY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

"BOMBAY FINE ART EXHIBITION—Pictures Mounted and Framed." and sent in for Ensuing Exhibition according to the Society's Rules.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co., Bombay Fine Art Gallery.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*,

FELIX CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS,
WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.
THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.
SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.
THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.
Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially
NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,
Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.
IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.
PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.
APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.
CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
6-TON LIFTING CRANES — DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES — DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS — PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 8in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per Annum.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

"NEOSOTE."
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Bombay, January 28, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

NOTWITHSTANDING a further withdrawal of £325,000 in Gold from the Bank of England yesterday, making nearly half a million taken in two days, Consols were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 95⅞; and the market rate of discount in short London Bills was unaltered at 1⅝ per cent.; but it was ⅛ higher on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 2⅛ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 106½. Bar Silver was still unaltered at 42 9-16d per oz.; but Rupee securities were further 11-16 lower in Fours, and ⅞ down in 4½ per cents. at £70⅜ and £69⅜, repectively; while in New York the metal was 1½ cent lower, at 91½ cents, with Exchange on London unchanged at 4·86 dollars. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ lower, at 95½; Exchange on London was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·17.

The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Spot Soft White in Liverpool, and of ½d. in White Delhi at 7s. 7½d. for the former, and 7s. 5½d. for the latter, ex-quay. Linseed also was dull, but 42s. per quarter, ex-quay, was still the arrival rate for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the total Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. 4½d. per lb. was still the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton, and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, making the extreme quotations 4 1-64d. for January and January-February deliveries, and 4 11-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 40,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. lower, at 7 9-16 cents; and April Futures receded two points, to 4·47 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the preceeding two years for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	33,000	41,000	28,000
Three day's do. ...	72,000	106,000	78,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891...	5,321,000	5,145,000	4,848,000

There has been a good demand for Cotton here to-day, both from exporters and local spinners, and a considerable business has been reported; but prices have given way Re. 1 per candy, the market closing steady at the slight decline. The purchases for export sum up 2,100 bales, consisting of 600 new Julgaum, at Rs. 158-9½; 500 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 155; and Bengal, at Rs. 157-7½; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 155½; and 100 each of Barsee, at Rs. 179½; Akote Ginned, at Rs. 161; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 160; while the Mills have taken 2,600 bales, of which 1,700 were new Julgaum, at Rs. 157-9; and 500 Pachora, at Rs. 157; the balance being made up of 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 153; and 100 bales each of Nugger Ginned, at Rs. 174; and Khundwa Ginned, at Rs. 163-5 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a small extent for export to-day, and the feeling in the market has been quiet; but prices have not moved.

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been done by shippers in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,974 bales.
Wheat	16,531 cwts.
Linseed	1,056 „
Gingelly	11,161 „
Groundnuts	5,146 „
Castorseed	2,154 „

FREIGHTS are quiet; there is no quotable change in rates; but takers of tonnage are scarce, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weaker this morning in presence of the advices of the fall of Silver in New York, noticed above, and, early in the day, sales were transacted between Banks in Telegraphic, at 1s. 4d., and later on at the same rate to private buyers forward, and afterwards at 1s. 3 31-32d. for February-March transfer. A fair amount of business in Private Paper was done at 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, ready and forward; and at the close rates were little steadier, awaiting the result of Council allotments. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Credits do. .....1s. 4 5-32d. to 3-16d.	„
Francs do. .....1·70½.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had another heavy drop to-day, rates for Fours having declined in a weak market, to 105 5-16 for Fours for cash; 105⅜ for the coming settlement; and 105½ for the March account, these having been the closing quotations; with 4½ per cents still at 104½.

SHARES.—An advance of Rs. 7½ in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit Cotton Mill Shares are the only changes in our list this evening, the market generally having been very quiet at previous quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 27.

The barometer has fallen rapidly over the Indus Valley, and briskly or moderately over the remainder of North-Western India, and the whole of Central India and the Peninsula; while it has risen in Bengal, Assam, and Burma. Readings are highest over the central parts of the country. The depression noticed over North Bengal yesterday has disappeared; and a fresh depression is appearing across the Indus. Winds are light and variable over North-West India, northerly over the bay area, and easterly in the west of the Peninsula. The force is from moderate to fresh. The temperature has fallen, except in Sind, across the head of the Peninsula and at hill stations. The mean temperature is above the normal except in Burma. The only rainfall reported are showers from Dhubri and Darjeeling. A fresh depression is approaching in North-West India, where the weather will probably become unsettled.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable.
Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted. Steamer leaves Zanzibar Saturday, 30th inst.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Passiet.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 4 p.m. Thursday, 28th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th January, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	..	..	..	..
Teheran	27	1	1 p.m.	..	47
Suez	27	2	35 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 27th January, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	38	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	11	..	2
„ Madras	..	16	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JAN. 26.
10 p.m. — 76·7
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27.
6 a.m. — 73·5
10 a.m. — 77·5
2 p.m. — 81·8
4 p.m. — 82·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW—January 14, at Delhi, the wife of Robert Barlow, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, of a son.
BIRD—January 22, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Charles Bird, (Agent), of a daughter.
CAREY—January 14, at Nagpur, the wife of L S Carey, C S, of a son.
CROWTHER—January 23, at Calicut, the wife of the Rev F N Crowther, Chaplain, of a daughter.
DONALDSON—January 21, at Singapore, the wife of Mr D Donaldson, Singapore Insurance Co., and third daughter of W Alexander Wright, Pundalur, S-E Wynaad, of a son.
FARRANT—January 20, at Umballa, the wife of James T Farrant, Punjab Irrigation Department, of a daughter.
LA NAUZE—January 18, at Calicut the wife of C E La Nauze, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
O'DONNELL—January 9, at Shillong, the wife of Captain A C O'Donnell, 39th Gurhwalls, of a son.
WHEATLEY—January 20, at Lansdowne, the wife of Major Wheatley, 3rd Gurkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOOKEY—HEDERSTEDT—January 18, at Christ's Church, Jubbulpore, C P, by the Rev L Klugh, Surgeon-Major J T Browning Bookey, 6th Punjab Infantry, to Maud Marion, youngest daughter of the late Captain W G Hederstedt.
KENT—OGBOURNE—January 18, at Saint Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev W H Bray, Chaplain of Darjeeling, Captain Frederic Edmond Kent, Royal Artillery, second son of the late Rev Frederic Kent, Chaplain of Saint Andrew's, San France, to Maud, second daughter of C H Ogbourne of Calcutta.
LONG—MAYNARD—January 19 at St Mary's Church, Benares, by license, by the Rev H King O'Connor, Chaplain, John Long, Esq, of the Firs, Walberton, Sussex, late 10th Royal Hussars, son of the late Walter Long, Esq., and Lady Mary Long, of Preshaw House, Hants, to Blanche, widow of the late Colonel F N M Maynard, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late J H Kavanagh, V C.

DEATHS.

MADDEN—January 23, at Madras, Mrs. Caroline Madden, aged 74 years.
POTHAN—January 22, at Chindadrepetta, of fever, Mary Pothan, the dearly loved wife of the late P O Pothan, Esq, aged 39 years.
SHAW—January 18, at Jubbulpore, of croup, Alfred Horace, the dearly loved son of Alice and John Shaw, Military Works Department, aged 4 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1892.

THE question of quarantine is one upon which English and Continental publicists are supposed to hold such diametrically opposite views that a useful service has been done by a correspondent of the *Lancet* in giving to the world the results of a conversation on the subject with M. Henri Monod, Director of Hygiene in the Ministry of the Interior, in which it is made evident that eminent French authorities, though they believe in the present necessity of quarantine, by no means pin their faith to it as the one essential safeguard against cholera. M. Monod, who bears an honoured name well-known on this side of India, has studied sanitation from the comparative point of view, and a recent work of his upon Local Government in England not only revealed a wide knowledge of what has been done in sanitary matters across the Channel, but candidly admitted the shortcomings of the French towns in the matter of public hygiene. Sanitation in India has also engaged M. Monod's attention, though from some of the observations which the Director of Hygiene made to his interviewer we fear that his view of our sanitary problems is somewhat out of perspective. His general opinion in regard to quarantine may be stated briefly. He regards it as a useful and in certain conditions a necessary expedient, and twits the English with not having abandoned it until they had put themselves in such position, by municipal sanitary measures, that they could dispense with it. But he frankly assigns it a secondary place amongst the measures upon which the State must rely as a protection against epidemics. M. Monod, indeed, avows that there is no difference of opinion between him and the leading English authorities on the point. All he contends is that until the continental nations have done as much as England has done by municipal sanitation to keep the scourge from her midst, they must do as she did before she had completed her own internal measures of hygiene, that is to say, must protect themselves by quarantine. "If the English," he contends, "expect such unhealthy and badly drained ports as Marseilles, Toulon, and Constantinople, to dispense with quarantine, then they expect foreign countries to do what England herself did not do." Next to a complete disavowal of quarantine this is as satisfactory a declaration as we could have looked for from an authority in M. Monod's position. It at least gives due prominence to the obligation of our continental neighbours in regard to sanitation with their own borders, and effectually reproves the policy which would condemn the commerce of the East to perpetual and costly restraint because the Mediterranean ports refuse to drain themselves and to see to their water-supply.

But M. Monod is too skilful an apologist to rest his defence of quarantine upon the *tu quoque* argument, though he finds useful material for his argument in the fact that in Cyprus, in Malta, and in Gibraltar the British authorities resort to it. We believe, by the way, that the explanation of this is that in each case quarantine is resorted to, not through any belief in its efficacy, but to conciliate the opinion of the neighbouring Governments, and to facilitate *pratique* in the nearest foreign ports. However, M. Monod endeavours to make out a substantive case in defence of quarantine, and in doing so searches in India for the greater part of his material. English medical men, he observes, recognize that cholera is endemic in India, and he hastens to gather from the records of the Health Department in this country the proofs that nothing is being done to remove the insanitary conditions which may at any time develope endemic cholera into epidemic. We are not able to check M. Monod's quotations, but he has taken conspicuous care that they shall not represent things at their best. Mr. Ollivant, for instance, is cited as saying that the most graphic description of the foul state of some districts will not give as good an idea of the truth as a quarter-of-an-hour's visit, and a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Madras Presidency is quoted for an account of the Cloacine abomination of Tirupati, the mere reading of which would have led the Congress of Hygiene to have recourse to the smelling bottle. The latter quotation, however, though moving, is not apposite, as the smells of Tirupati, an inland town in Madras, have small international significance. It is of more importance to know how the chief ports in communication with Europe are faring, and upon that part of the case M. Monod has not been as comprehensive in his selection of evidence as he might have been. Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer of Calcutta, is quoted as saying that the decline in fever in that city is not so marked as to justify much congratulation upon the improved state of the public health. This, however, does not mean much; certainly it does not mean that the health of Marseilles or Genoa is endangered by the insanitary condition of Calcutta. It would have been more to the purpose to enquire how far the better sanitation of that and the other Indian capitals has affected the mortality from cholera. In Calcutta since pure water have been brought into the city, the death-rate from cholera has enormously diminished, and in Bombay epidemic visitations of that disease have been of rare occurrence since Vehar water began to be supplied. Mr. Ollivant, we doubt not, has in his time had to say severe things concerning the condition of parts of the city, but we are confident that there is nothing in his declarations, official or non-official, which can rightly be used in support of M. Monod's general proposition that no serious sanitary progress is being made in India. The fact that Bombay has a mortality often lower than that of Paris should of itself be almost enough to vitiate that contention.

Nor can we allow the deficiencies in our vital statistics to be pleaded against us in this connection. Nowhere have these deficiencies been more frequently indicated than here; but put them at their worst, and they do not help M. Monod's contention. Our birth registrations, urban as well as rural, are almost as bad as they could be; but the registration of deaths in India has admittedly improved very much of late years, and a diminished mortality upon an improved registration return has a significance, which can scarcely be disposed of by the observation that though there is a reduction in the death-rate the English themselves do not attach much importance to these figures. Mr. Ollivant, who might as well have been quoted upon this point as upon others, referred at the Congress of Hygiene to the improvement in the registration of deaths in Bombay, and the improvement, there is reason to believe, is general. When Mr. Baldwin Latham is brought in evidence to testify to the fact that the "fearful mortality" in the Indian towns is due, not to the climate, but "to the total absence of sanitary measures" it must surely be another Mr. Baldwin Latham than the eminent Sanitary Engineer who came to Bombay in 1890 to report upon our drainage system, and who told us that if it were carried out upon the lines laid down Bombay would become one of the healthiest cities in the Empire. However, we do not undervalue criticism of this sort, even when it is more damaging than it need be. It is well that the sanitary authorities in India should be kept to a high conception of their duties by the consciousness that they have watchful critics in Europe who are ever ready to seize upon their shortcomings as reasons for imposing restrictions upon Indian trade. M. Monod's suggestions for the disinfection of ships coming from India on entering the Suez Canal has no doubt been discussed at Venice, as it appears to represent the French official view of the case, but the adoption of a resolution of another character by the Conference places it temporarily in the background. He gives India the credit of having taken an important step in the right direction in passing the Native Passenger Ships' Act of 1887, but urges that the examination of passengers before they go on board should be made compulsory. It is possible that an amendment in that direction would be of advantage; but so far as Bombay is concerned, the inspection is rigorous enough, and this is nowhere more fully recognized than in the Sanitary Board at Alexandria. We believe that if M. Monod would undertake to investigate the Indian factor of the quarantine question in the spirit in which his excellent book on Local Government in England has been written, he would recognize that much more has been done in this country to check the ravages of cholera than he appears at present willing to admit.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says it is probable that the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Dournovo, will be dismissed from office as a mark of the Czar's displeasure at the official blundering arising out of the famine. How to reconcile this statement with the reported utterance of the Czar at the patronal feast of the Semenoffsky Regiment of the Guards it is impossible to say; either one or the other must be untrue or his Imperial Majesty most inconsistent. The Colonel of the Regiment during the feast approached the Czar, who had attended the function, and begged him to sanction the distribution of a collection raised by the officers among the starving peasants. On hearing the last words the Czar is said angrily to have cried out, "There are no starving people in my Empire." Sir Cecil Beadon, Home Secretary in India, in 1857, said there was no mutiny, and when sent to Orissa a few years later declared there was no famine. Whether the Czar desired to deceive his officers or himself, to restore confidence, as was Sir Cecil Beadon's motive, is not apparent. The exposition of the skeleton at the feast did not meet his approval, for his Majesty does not care for dramatic incidents, as his encounter with the Danish photographer went to show. Yet immediately he has declared this belief he seems to have had fears of results or qualms of conscience, for he hastened to add: "There are only some who are suffering from a bad harvest, and the measures taken by Government will preserve them from famine." If M. Dournovo is to be dismissed his Majesty must have known that the Government measures were not sufficient, and it is not surprising that the words are much commented upon in St. Petersburg society. A recent cartoon represented the distribution of Government relief as the outpouring of water in a sluice, from which at frequent intervals officials were abstracting bucketsful, the residuum, a few tainted drops, only reaching the poor peasant for whom the whole was intended, and judging from accounts which the correspondents of English newspapers send home, this picture rather than that conveyed in the Czar's declaration represents the fact. Imagine, writes one correspondent, an entire country, about ten times the size of England, completely pauperized, the country gentry turned into guardians of the poor; the Government, a gigantic workhouse, that is, the present state of Russia. Peasants are selling much below their value their agricultural implements or live-stock; they are suffering terrible privation. There is much hair-splitting as to the full signification of the word starvation, even with some of the correspondents. Wherever there is scarcity and privation, there is starvation, call it by whatever name the writer chooses. Cattle are dying of hunger; peasantry are two and three days without a scrap of food, the relief is never punctual nor sufficient. The Czar may employ whatever euphemism pleases him; it does not alter the condition of things. Nobody in the Russian Empire had ever imagined that the economic condition of the Russian people was so wretched, says a writer in the *European Messenger*, whilst the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, summarising General Kutaussoff's report of a visit to Tobolsk, states that the wretched condition of the people baffles description and exceeds all belief. Several times on the road the General's horses were stopped by countrywomen who flung their children into his carriage and then ran away. Others threw themselves down before his horses, deliberately endangering their lives. In his opinion it was almost a certainty that very serious disturbances will break out shortly in the government of Tobolsk unless a large measure of help be sent speedily, and other extraordinary precautions taken. Yet, according to the Czar, the Government measures of relief are sufficient, and there are no starving people.

THE Viceroy's Speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday gave his Excellency an opportunity of referring somewhat in detail to the concession which the Government of India have lately made to the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay in the matter of the election of Fellows. At Calcutta, Lord Lansdowne said, the Graduates had assisted him in the selection of Fellows in a manner which had met with general approval. The result, indeed, of the experiment had been so successful that he was certainly not disposed to abandon it. Answering thus the question "if the experiment has succeeded so well why not go further?" the Viceroy entered upon the proverbially dangerous process of stating his reasons. The Calcutta University, like the Bombay University, has asked the Government of India for a revision of its Act of Incorporation which would enable it to elect half of the total number of Fellows annually appointed. Lord Lansdowne, after pleading that there is no difference between himself and those who ask that the Graduates shall have a voice in selection of the Fellows, observes that there is a special difficulty in the way, namely, that of providing adequately for the representation of the minority. The Viceroy alleges no other difficulty, so that it is permissible, tentatively at all events, to believe that no other exists. How then does the case stand in regard to this particular difficulty? The claims of the Calcutta Senate are not before us, but the Viceroy's jealous care for the representation of minorities makes it necessary to point out that it was precisely in order that the minor interests in the University should be represented that the Committee of the Senate to whom the Bombay Bill was referred abandoned the "one man one vote" principle in the original Bill, and substituted for it the cumulative vote. The Committee stated their reasons for the change in the clearest terms. The interests represented by the University, they argued, were so various, and their numerical strength was so unequal, that unless the cumulative method were adopted the various minorities would find themselves entirely unrepresented in the election of Fellows. The system of cumulative voting, they added, rendered it possible that these minorities should be represented adequately in proportion to their numbers. The Senate accepted this view, and the Bill went up to the Government of Bombay amended in the sense thus indicated. Government, however, professing to fear that there might be "skilful manipulation" of votes for the benefit of particular interests, disapproved of the amendment, and when the Bill went up to the Government of India the views of the Local Government were supported against those of the Senate. Now, however, after having rejected the most available method of providing for the adequate representation of the various interests in the University, the Government of India explain, through the Viceroy, that they cannot see their way to giving the University an effective voice in its own government, because of "the special difficulty of providing adequately for the representation of the University." A stranger exhibition of inconsistency was never made than that which is revealed in the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INFLUENZA SCOURGE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Registrar General's Returns for the week show that the deaths from influenza in London were 506, double last week's mortality from the same disease.

The death-rate in Dublin has increased to 54 and in Brighton to 61 per thousand of the population.

THE EAST INDIAN NAVAL COMMAND.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

It is announced that Rear Admiral William Kennedy has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station.

A SIAMESE ENVOY TO FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 27.

A Siamese Envoy has arrived here, and has presented his credentials to President Carnot.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Sir Oscar Clayton.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

The result of last night's firing was four hits on the parapet and the magazine eight. The arming of the second Artillery position was carried out in less than two hours from the cessation of the firing, and was conducted silently and well. To-day the strength of the Twydal Redoubt was tested with direct fire from howitzers and the siege guns. Two quick-firing guns, three-pounders, will be used to-night to repel the sorties and keep open the breaches. 6·3 howitzers fired twenty eight common shell, forty pounders fired twenty-four common shell, and twenty-five pounders expended twelve common shell;—total sixty-four—with the extraordinary result of forty-four hits on, and the work being abnormally good.

Sir George Greaves and personal staff went to the railway station to say good-bye to Prince Damrong to-day, but have returned to camp.

To-night the firing will be continued on the Twydal redoubt. Twenty common shell will be fired rom heavy guns, two star shells from 6·3 howitze rs, and fifty rounds from quick-firing guns. The health of the troops in camp is excellent.

THE DARJEELING MAIL TRAIN.

The Darjeeling mail train to-day was composed entirely of new carriages, post-van, and breaks all with most recent improvements and fitted with vacuum brakes.

PRINCE DAMRONG'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

Prince Damrong, of Siam, accompanied by his party, left Poona for Khandalla, visiting the Carlee Caves, by the 11 o'clock train in the morning. Before their arrival a guard-of-honor of the 13th Bombay Infantry was drawn up near the railway station to receive the Prince. Early in the morning Sir George Greaves drove from Dhanowrie to bid farewell to the Prince. The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Prince, went to the station, where a guard-of-honor presented arms. On the platform, several officials, amongst whom were, Dr. Pollen, District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Keyser, Collector, and Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, were present to receive the Prince. After shaking hands with those present, the train steamed out of the station yard.

A CONFERENCE OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Major-General Sanford, Inspector-General of Fortifications in India; Colonel Blood, Bengal Sappers and Miners; Major Wilkinson, Madras Sappers and Miners; and Captain Turner-Jones, Bombay Sappers and Miners; concluded enquiries regarding some conference about Sappers at Dhanowrie. They will proceed to Bangalore to-morrow, and will return to Bombay on the 6th proximo, when General Sanford and Colonel Merriman, the Chief Engineer, Military Works Department, Bombay, will inspect the Bombay Harbour Defences, and after inspecting the Sappers the officers will proceed to Roorki.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

The Poona manœuvres will conclude on Monday next, when a general assault-on-works will be made, after which the troops will march-past over the general parade-ground of Poona.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Merriman proceeds on six months' furlough at the end of March, or the beginning of April next. Lieutenant Fair, Royal Engineers, goes home for six months, from 1st April next.

The 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry will leave Poona for Deesa and Rajkot on the 6th proximo.

Colonel Willoughby, Commandant of the Corps, who was sick with cold, is better.

Lieutenant Fisher, of the same regiment, who met with an accident at the last Gymkhana Races, has quite recovered, and goes home immediately for one year, as he is now suffering from general debility.

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

It is stated here that the Nizam has consented to withdraw the civil suit against Mr. Jacob in the Diamond Case, and is willing to pay an additional 17 lakhs, giving Mr. Jacob his costs also in the criminal case. The rule recently issued in the case comes on for hearing in a few days if the compromise be not effected.

THE LATE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 27.

Great sorrow prevails in the Mahomedan community of Ahmedabad at the premature death of Bahadurkhanji, late Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. The Anjuman-i-Islam met to-day to express regret at the mournful event. A letter of condolence and sympathy was voted.

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KARWAR, JAN. 27.

A crowded public meeting assembled in the Municipal Hall, Rao Saheb Dattatraya Krishna, President of the Municipality, presiding, resolved to send the following telegram to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—"The inhabitants of Karwar, in a public meeting assembled, beg your Excellency to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, their deep sympathy in the heavy affliction caused by the sad and premature death of Prince Albert Victor Duke of Clarence and Avondale."

MADRAS, JAN. 27.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has been requested by H. M. the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to convey to the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras warmest thanks for the numerous messages of condolence and sympathy forwarded from all parts of the Presidency.

THE MADRAS CROP PROSPECTS.

Signs of scarcity in this Presidency have so far appeared gradually. The weekly report has not yet afforded any startling indications of sudden development for worse. During the past week there was no rain anywhere. Agricultural prospects continue to assume a gloomier shade.

A CHINAMAN CHARGED OF FRAUD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

To-day the hearing of the charges of fraud against Oung Zay, a Chinaman, who was charged with having obtained Rs. 1,40,000 by false pretences, was concluded. The case has occasioned much local interest. The transactions took place in 1889, and money has never been recovered, though the police were informed of the swindle the morning after it was removed from the bank; the whole sum being in silver. Oung Zay was not captured till recently, although, as it now appears, he never left Rangoon or its vicinity. The jury unanimously found him guilty of fraudulently transferring money to deceive his creditors, on three charges, under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. He was found guilty by three to two. To-morrow two of his alleged accomplices are to be placed on trial.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JAN. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice from Trieste left here for Bombay this evening.

TRINCOMALEE, JAN. 28.

H. M. S. Himalaya left for Singapore to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 day's sight...	1 3 15-16.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70⅜
4½ per cent. „	69⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106¼

The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn rom the Bank of England.

DEATH OF COMMANDER R. FRASER HOSKYN, R.N.

It is with regret we announce the death of Commander Richard Fraser Hoskyn, R.N., who died at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the European General Hospital. He only came to India about two and a-half years ago, and took over charge of the Marine Survey on the 29th October, 1889, from Commander Carpenter, who retired then on the expiry of his term of service. Commander Hoskyn never enjoyed good health while in India. During the survey season he had to leave his ship at Madras, and go on the sick list; and now while laid up in hospital it had been his intention to go for a trip for the benefit of his health. Indeed, he had applied for and obtained leave for three months, and it was his intention to go for a voyage to Australia and remain there for a short time; but he was not destined to leave Bombay, and he died yesterday morning. The deceased commander, who was very popular in the navy, leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. All the war vessels in harbour carried their flags half-mast high yesterday out of respect to his memory. The funeral takes place this morning at 8 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA IN BOMBAY.

His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India arrived at the Victoria Terminus, yesterday, at 6-30 a.m. (Railway time). His Excellency, having expressed a wish that on account of the public mourning his reception might be private, was received on arrival at the Victoria Terminus by Mr. Shewan, Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, Mr. Campbell, Collector of Bombay, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor. Mr. Pernet, the French Consul, was also present on the occasion. A salute of 17 guns was fired at the time fixed for the arrival of the train. His Excellency was accompanied to Government House, Malabar Point, where he will be the guest of his Excellency the Governor during his stay in Bombay, by the Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Military Secretary, and the Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, and was escorted by a party of the Body-Guard. His Excellency the French Governor leaves for Pondicherry this afternoon.

The Municipal Commissioner, speaking at a meeting of the Standing Committee yesterday as to the proposed disposal of the Pawai water-works engines, stated that Mr. Tomlinson, their water-works engineer, was of opinion that if the water supply of Bombay was continued on the lines laid down as at present, notwithstanding the fact that Tansa water would be brought into the city in about two months' time, the city would in seven or eight years again have to resort to Pawai water as a supplemental supply to the city. There was, he said, a great waste of water in the city, and to obviate complaints of short supply of water the only expedient that could be suggested was to place, as in Berlin, and in several American cities, water in every private and public building.

Mr. Savi has been having a glorious time of it in elephant catching. No fewer than 95 of these kings of the forest were impounded in one stockade towards the end of December, making a total up to that time of 117 animals.

NOTES FROM RAIPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, JAN. 25.

Raipur stands on a plain in the Central Provinces, with a radius of level ground extending about 40 miles. It is a grain-growing country, rich in soil, but wanting in water, and now that the Bengal-Nagpore Railway passes within a mile and a half of the town itself its future is assured. Indeed if cotton-growing should be again introduced into the district, there is no saying where the prosperity of the place will end. As it is, the rice exportation is in full swing, and the railway is not at present capable of meeting carriage requirements. The grain merchants, European and Cutchee, have petitioned the Deputy Commissioner to telegraph to the railway authorities for about 500 more wagons to carry away the accumulated bags of rice, which lie exposed to the weather at the railway station, as, if rain should fall, the grain would be spoilt and the merchants concerned suffer a pecuniary loss.

It is said that the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company is alive to the danger of the grain trade going towards Bengal, and has actually made a great reduction in their rates for carrying grain so as to secure its passing over the G. I. P Line to Bombay. There can be but one opinion as to the soundness of their policy, and if they would but carry it out further, they would doubtless attain their object. The Bengal-Nagpore Railway may be said to be in its infancy, and as regards speed and punctuality the authorities have much to learn. The speed is not more than 12 miles an hour, and even this rate cannot be maintained, and there is nothing unusually in a train being from one to three hours late! There are few conveniences on the line for travellers. There is no refreshment room at Kampti, an important military station of about 70,000 inhabitants, nine miles from Nagpore, and a traveller from the latter station can get nothing to eat or drink until he arrives at Dongurgarh, where Kellner and Co., the East Indian Railway contractors for refreshments, have lately opened, but their establishment at present consists of a Bengalee Baboo, as manager, with a cook and waiter. Intending travellers on this line are warned to carry their tin of biscuits and peg of whiskey and soda, or a spirit lamp to make coffee or tea, otherwise they will fare badly for some time to come. This is all the more to be regretted, as the railway-borne traffic earnings far exceed expectations already, and as said above there is a great future before the railway. Raipur even has not a refreshment-room, and nothing edible or drinkable can be obtained there.

Raipur itself is an uninteresting place. The town is of the usual type of Indian bustees; and has a real general merchant's shop of a sort kept by one R. Banerjee who, as his name implies, is a Bengalee. The only thing that can be said of the town is, that it is kept clean, which is saying a great deal for it.

The Cantonment is a straggling place, garrisoned by the head-quarters and four companies of the 7th Bombay Infantry, which Corps lately arrived from Mhow, a wing of which has been sent on about 200 miles to garrison the station of Sambulpur, formerly belonging to Bengal but garrisoned by a Madras Corps. Why the old order of things has been changed is not known, but Bombay Troops are not at home in the Central Provinces. The huts at Raipur for the Military are not so good as they can be, and are only fit to be used by Madras soldiers for whom they were formerly built. Even in the town Bombay officers or soldiers are not treated kindly, and very often the inhabitants decline to serve them. The old order of things in vehicles existeth. Bullock and pony tongas, the latter very small, and only one phaeton in the place. There is a Town Hall, a well-built red stone building, a museum in its infancy, a Central Jail containing about 700 prisoners, a Deputy Commissioner's Court, a treasury, a club, and several other buildings; and new water works are in course of construction. There is one oil and ginning mill, and others will doubtless spring up, if cotton-growing in the Raipur District is again introduced. The Commissioner, Mr. A. Fraser, left on the 17th instant for Sambulpur to take the Sessions there, and will be away for about ten days, when he will return for a short time before taking his usual hot weather tour, through the southern parts of his division. Dr. Fraser, D. D., is the ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and has Sunday service in the small episcopalian church at Raipur on two Sundays in the month, one Sunday at Dongargach and one Sunday at Bilaspur.

The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Brooks, has been at Kampti performing the Masonic function of installation. Here we have the true spirit of masonry; a brother going hundreds of miles to visit a lodge! Colonel Laughton, C.B., retired, formerly of the Madras Commissariat Department, and now a preacher of the Catholic Apostolic Society, has been here for a few days, on his journey from Ahmedabad to Calcutta, from whence he proceeds northwards before leaving India in April next from Bombay for Marseilles and home.

Snipe and duck shooting abounds round-about Raipur, on the many jheels or tanks which are a peculiarity of the place, and surround the Cantonment, and at present contain water, the rainfall for 1891 having been the highest in six years past. There is a meteorological register kept at the Jail, through the kindness of the Superintendent of which I am able to give the rainfall since 1885, which was as follows:—

	inches.		inches.
1885	62·89	1888	47·19
1886	39·77	1889	45·12
1887	55·38	1890	41·19
1891.....	60·73.		

The temperature of the place is warming up, the average during the past week being 86·6° in the shade. The heat during April and May is great, but the nights become cool, and sleep is obtainable in the open. The lowest temperature recorded in 1891 occurred on the 27th December last when the minimum registered was 47·8° F. (dry).

MILITARY NEWS.

Major G H Owens, 2nd Border Regiment, six months' leave, urgent private affairs.

Colonel Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, has obtained one month' extension of leave out of India.

Major A R Martin, 1-5th Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, whose tenure has expired.

The following appointments have been made:—Lieutenant P Z Cox, Staff Corps, to the 28th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant O W Carey, 40th B I, to the same Regiment, both as Wing Officers. 42nd Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan to be permanent commandant. Major Wheatley, 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating commandant, vice Ternan, proceeded home on year's leave. 2nd Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Carnana, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

The following officers are granted leave to England:—Major Vivian, 38th Dogras, one year on private affairs; Lieutenant-Colonel Fiche, Commandant, 8th B I, one year, private affairs; Lieutenant-Colonel Turnbull, 15th B L, six months, private affairs; Lieutenant Head, 1st East Lancashire, 12 months, on private affairs; Lieutenant Guise, 2nd Scott's Rifles, 12 months, private affairs, Lieutenant Cobbe, East Kent Regiment, 12 months, on private affairs.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, yesterday afternoon, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. P. Mehta, to request Government to appoint a Committee consisting of an equal number of members approved by Government and the Corporation, respectively, to reconsider the whole matter of the proposed increase of police in the light of all the facts which had come before them since the date of the last Committee. It was also decided at the same meeting to expend a sum of Rs. 2,500 on the lighting of the University Clock Tower.

It is estimated that there will be available for export from Burma 1,215,500 tons of cargo rice, which is equivalent to 20,601,690 cwt. of cleaned rice. This includes what is required for Upper Burma.

The Earl of Dunmore, who has been travelling in Egypt with some members of his family, will arrive in India early next month. The Earl's eldest son, Viscount Fincastle, is in the 16th Lancers at Lucknow.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Tuesday night's performance of Hadyn's "Creation," in the Town Hall, was one of the most successful concerts the Bombay Philharmonic Society have ever given Remembering the fine rendering of Handel's "Messiah," in the Christmas week of 1890, it would be overpraise to put "The Creation" first; but Tuesday night's concert does come very well up in the list of successes. There was no doubt of Hadyn's divine work having been well rehearsed; there was no gainsaying either that the music was rendered with a feeling and expression which showed the members of the Society had their hearts in their work, while the unusual strength of the chorus was likewise testimony to the interest taken in it. If, therefore, the admirable balance which usually characterises Bombay Philharmonic Society concerts was lacking, little fault could be found with the Society or their able conductor on that score. We will look first to the constitution of the choir, and consider briefly what defects were noticeable, for unless weaknesses are perceivable, there can be no hope of improvement. In the first place the orchestra was the most efficient that ever played in oratorio, on the Town Hall platform. Its increased strength was particularly noticeable. All were accomplished musicians, and playing with the precision they did, it would have been difficult for the chorus to be other than steady. The sopranos were good, in their upper register clear and strong, but weak in the lower, and completely drowned by the instruments. The contraltos were fine, heard throughout the harmony faintly, and no more. The tenors lacked purity. The bass were wanting a little in depth, but were of excellent quality otherwise. Those are defects, however, which can be remedied, and no one knows better than Mr. Nixon how to remedy them. With the recollection of former oratorio recitals by the Bombay Philharmonic Society, nothing else could be expected but a thoroughly appreciative rendering of "The Creation." Some allowance is usually given an amateur choral society for occasional unsteadiness, particularly at the first attack; but nothing of this sort was observable on Tuesday evening. The first chorus, demanding a *pianissimo* opening though it did, was taken firmly from the beginning. The *staccato* at "Let there be light," was well managed, and the two following bars, "and there was light" could not have been given better effect to, the volume of sound and grand harmony being most inspiriting. "Awake the harp" was given due effect to, but they achieved a real triumph, in the rendering of the concluding chorus of the first part, the familiar "The Heavens are Telling." That beautiful chorus "The Lord is Great" was very well sung, but their best attempt of all was the final chorus of the second part, which indeed brought the concert to a close, "Achieved is the Glorious Work." Here, more than in any other number, there was excellence of tone and unity of purpose, that was most satisfying to the hearer.

The soloists succeeded beyond what the audience, without expecting too much, could have anticipated. Of course everybody felt sure of our practised tenor Mr. Chisholm; but then very few important solos fall to Uriel. The heaviest are those of Gabriel and Raphael, the soprano and bass, and they were on Tuesday night in the hands of two young members of the Philharmonic, neither of whom, if we mistake not, has undertaken the task of soloist in any oratorio before. It was trying to both, to say the least of it. To Miss Tudball in particular the ordeal was a severe one. Mrs. Walker, having returned from England, reassumed the position she has so acceptably occupied for many years, as soprano soloist for the Bombay Philharmonic Society, but unfortunately a few days ago, she had, owing to a painful affection of the throat, to give up, most unwillingly, all thought of singing in "The Creation." Everybody knowing Mrs. Walker as they do, and how guiltless she is of disappointing an audience, will understand that her nonappearance on Tuesday night must have been due to no ordinary ailment, and will sympathise with her most sincerely. Owing therefore to Mrs. Walker's illness, Miss Tudball was only, two days before the concert night, called upon to sing the Gabriel solos. Her singing, therefore, came as a great surprise. Her voice, though not possessing sufficient penetrating power to give due effect to some passages, is sweet and silky in tone, and is of such compass that the most trying notes cause her little effort or strain on the voice. She betrayed not the least nervousness in attacking her first solo, "The Marvellous Work." All through, in fact, she sang with such confidence as made it appear she had much longer acquaintance with the solos of the oratorio than she really had. That charming air, one of the most beautiful pieces of musical composition ever genius conceived, "With Verdure Clad," was rendered by Miss Tudball with inexpressible sweetness. The audience, which had hitherto been listening, approvingly no doubt, but without showing their appreciation, seemingly considered some encouragement was due to Miss Tudball, not only for coming forward as she had done, to save the concert in fact, but for singing so well, and rewarded her with a hearty round of applause. Her greatest success was, however, "On Mighty Pens." It is a solo abounding with technical difficulties, full of intricacies and troublesome runs, but she accomplished all with consummate ease, bringing at the same time into her rendering an atmosphere of refinement and artistic appreciation which markedly made itself felt. To Mr. H. M. Steuart also compliments are due for having come so well as he did out of the trial, entailed by his first appearance as bass soloist for the Society, in so arduous a part. It must be admitted he was somewhat overweighted, as his voice began to give way towards the middle, and the longer he sang it became more evident the taking of the higher notes was a great effort and strain upon him. There was nothing surprising in that however, in so young a vocalist; his appearance on Tuesday augurs well for his future success, and we may confidently expect further good work from him in future. His voice, pure in tone even now, will become richer as it matures with culture. It would have been considered quite natural had he betrayed a little shakiness at the outset, considering that he, as Raphael, had to open the vocal part of the recital. But there was an appropriate confidence in the way he attacked the work. The recitative, "Now Furious Storms," would have been more effective had he inspired it with a little more energy, but he showed that he did not lack the power, by the dramatic force he put into his rendering of the air "Rolling in foaming billows," while his voice sounded softly melodious in the latter movement of the air. It was a number which, however, tested his strength, and he was not in so good form again, though to the end he displayed great taste. Of Mr. Chisholm's performance it is needless to go into lengthened detail. Everybody can understand what is meant by saying that *he* was in his best form. The tenor soloist in "The Creation" has a deal of thankless work to do. His is nearly all recitative and little of that. Mr Chisholm embraced his opportunity when he came to the beautiful air "In Native Worth." He used his voice with rare skill, his light and shade being simply perfect.

Returning to the orchestra, we have already spoken of its increased strength. It was well equippue pad proved fit for the task at every point. One felt curious, before the recital began as to how members would get through the introduction representing Chaos, which is full of technical difficulties, yet it was surprising to find the naturalness with which the sentiment, if it can be so called, and expression were introduced. To give it its true colouring, as it were, an enormous orchestra would be required, such as Bombay, musical city as it is, could not produce, but the organ, which was manipulated with a degree of care and artistic finish that left no room for anything but praise, formed a firm foundation, and altogether the "Representation of Chaos" was marvellously well performed. It is to be hoped that at future oratorio recitals the chorus may be supported by as efficient and as full an orchestra.

The country whose mercantile marine approaches nearest to our own is Germany, with 1,409,838 tons; but she is a bad second when compared [illegible] 10,895,504 tons of British shipping. [illegible] with 1,021,595 tons of sea-going [illegible] France comes fourth with 984,946

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find in the *Anglo-Indian Advocate* of the 23rd instant, a para. to the effect that Government have called for a report from the educational authorities on the special difficulties that prevent European and Eurasian children from appearing for the tests prescribed and recognized by Government for admission into the public service.

In my opinion, the only difficulty is the poverty of the community. They cannot afford to keep their children long at school, specially in the case of up-country parents, who have to pay for the messing and clothing, &c., of their children for perhaps five years in Bombay or Poona in addition to tuition before they can compete. In my own case, lately, I had four children attending one of the best schools in Bombay. It cost me about Rs. 135 a month, and we had to stint ourselves and the other younger children with us to meet this. The bulk of the community can barely afford Rs. 10 a month. So the moment a boy can get a place as a guard, a fireman, or a ticket-collector in the railway parents are obliged to drop schooling. This is the real stumbling block in the way of the Anglo-Indian community. It is all humbug to preach about putting your shoulder to the wheel and competing with the natives. We simply can't do it. Natives can live and dress on next to nothing, but Anglo-Indians cannot. You may as well preach perseverance and self-dependence to the houseless poor in the London streets. The few children who do pass can't get work. Were a plebiscite taken, few would be found who could afford to let their children study up to the B.A., M.A., L.C.E., and L. L. B. tests. The School Final Examination requires an Indian Vernacular, which means about three or four years added to a child's expenses. It is the same with the Matriculation, which requires either a classical language or French or an Indian Vernacular, say Latin or Marathi. If a child elects Marathi, he cannot enter a college, as here a classical language is a *sine qua non*. Here an Indian Vernacular would be useless, and few parents could afford the time and expense required for two outside languages, *i.e.*, to pass the School Final in Marathi, the Matric. in Latin, and then to enter college. This would really mean about eight or ten years added on to a child's school-life. All this while, the family is increasing, perhaps, and expenses rising in proportion. If the incomes of the Anglo-Indian population in the Bombay Presidency were counted and divided, I doubt if the average would reach Rs. 100 a month per family.

Mr. Savage, the head-master of the Cathedral High School, knows the case of a boy who passed both the Matric and the School Final. For the former he selected a non-classical language. He was allowed, after great difficulty, to enter an Arts College on the express understanding that he would make up a classical language under a tutor approved of by the authorities. After a term or two, the inevitable poverty of the parents came in the way, and the college course was abandoned. For the School Final, he had selected an Indian Vernacular. His certificate was useless to him for college purposes. To pass the Matric in an Indian Vernacular is positively useless. It neither opens a college for the candidate, nor paves the way to the public service. To pass the School Final in a classical language is equally useless. It is neither a certificate for entrance into the public service, nor does it allow the candidate to enter the University. Of course, a clever lad might follow both courses *pari passu*, but in the majority of cases it is impossible. Few Anglo-Indian parents could afford the time and expense. Poverty is the stumbling block all round.

Anglo-Indians ought to be treated as a backward race requiring special aid. Just now, if Volunteering is to be encouraged, special facilities and advantages must be held out to our people. Higher appointments are practically closed to Anglo-Indians. See the list of Deputy Collectors and Magistrates. Only 6 Anglo-Indians out of 48 appointments in Bombay, excluding Sind; Mamlatdars 1 out of 155; Sub-Judges 1 out of 108; Mofussil Subordinate Police 9 out of 36; Registration Inspectors 1 out of 4; Postal Superintendents 4 out of 14; Postal Inspectors 0 out of 26; Postmasters 4 out of 27; Government High School Masters 4 out of 21; Deputy Educational Inspectors 0 out of 28; and Statutory Civilians 0.

If Padamji, Pense, Cursetjee, Divetia, Nurudin, and Kabraji could be appointed Statutory Civilians in India without high education why not give a few places to Smith, Jones, Brown, and Robinson as well. It is all rot to preach about Anglo-Indians and Eurasians living extravagantly. They can no more live and dress cheaply like natives than Christian Missionaries of the present day can live without a decent bungalow and civilized surroundings. No one really lives more extravagantly than he can help. Even in the back-slums of Oomerkadi and Kamatipura Anglo-Indians and Eurasians must have fairly decent houses, a domestic servant or two, meat, fish, and bread to eat, and trousers, coats, hats, and boots to wear. They can no more do without these things than the residents of Malabar Hill. It has amused me to hear the unctuous *ex cathedra* utterances of would-be philanthropists advising the Poor White. Why don't you do your own cooking, washing, and tailoring. Why don't you do without domestic servants? Why don't your wife dress in a *saree*, &c.? Such advice is positively cowardly, cruel, and insulting. The advised can no more do this and change his manner of life than the adviser could were he suddenly sunk in poverty. Advisers as a rule will not put themselves in the way of the advised. Something requires to be done by Government, as the feeling that Anglo-Indians are being pushed out of the race is very widespread, and there is great discontent seething. It is a false neutrality which encourages the material progress of other races at the cost of its own, who alone could be depended on in time of need. The chief reason why Volunteering in this country has not attained the same measure of success as in England is that there are large numbers of Europeans and Eurasians who, from want of employment and means to support themselves, are debarred from becoming Volunteers. There is no question of England ever letting India go now. So it behoves the Government to face the inevitable and look after its own people a little more than they have done. Their numbers are increasing, and sooner or later, they will be a formidable power for good or ill, support or danger.—Yours, &c.,

G. W. S.

INDIAN RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The enormous increase in the receipts from Indian railways during the year 1891-92 will be very welcome to the Finance Minister when he comes to strike a balance in his Budget accounts in March; but the question arises, whether he will be able to count upon as large a traffic in the following twelve months. There is some reason to believe that no serious falling-off will occur, though with a splendid wheat harvest in America the export trade will not, of course, be so great. But on the other hand, the scarcity, which is likely to occur next autumn all over Northern India, owing to the short winter crops, will cause an immense expansion of the inland trade. There will be a movement of food-grain from province to province, and the railways will have a busy time in carrying these supplies for the people. It is yet too soon to declare at what centres of population in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab the demand will be greatest; but there is sufficient evidence already that prices will continue to rise steadily in all these provinces during the next few months. This will stimulate importations from the Central Provinces and other districts, where there are stores of grain, and railway receipts will expand in consequence. This movement of grain will react upon the depressed jute industry at Calcutta, for when millions of tons of grain have to be carried from point to point, the demand for the ever useful gunny-bag will grow month by month.

THE LATE SIR OSCAR CLAYTON.

Sir Oscar Clayton, whose death is reported this morning, was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Clayton, of Percy-street, Bedford-square, by Caroline, daughter of Mr. Edward Kent, of Kingstone, Surrey, and was born in London in 1816. He was educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, whence he proceeded to University College and Middlesex Hospital. Mr. Clayton became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1838, and a Fellow in 1853. He was an Extra Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Duke of Edinburgh. He was also a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and the Tower Hamlets, and a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium. He received the honour of knighthood in Nov. 1882.

It is in contemplation to increase the professional staff of the Lahore Medical College. Surgeon J. Murray, who has been officiating in the chairs of Botany and Medicine during Dr. Browne's absence on furlough, remains attached to the institution, and will probably be permanently appointed very shortly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our London correspondent writes:—I understand that General Charles West Hervey, C. B., has written a book, which will shortly be published under the title of "Record of Crime in India," describing his experiences as the former head of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department. General Hervey should have a great deal to relate that will interest not only Anglo-Indian readers but the general public at home. "We can only faintly estimate" (remarked the late Colonel Meadows Taylor in the preface to "Confessions of a Thug") "the amount of patient labour, skill, knowledge of the people, and of the professional criminal classes of India, strangely numerous as they are, which distinguish 'Colonel Hervey,' and all who labour with him in his noble work." It may be remembered that General Hervey wrote, a few years ago, an admirable sketch of the career of William Arden Crommelin, the celebrated Bengal Engineer, who did such splendid work during the Mutiny. The highly successful story book, quaintly styled "Putt's Notions," is from the pen of Mrs. Hervey, who, it may be mentioned, is a daughter of a well-known man, General L. S. Dickson, now in his eighty-sixth year, but more active than many younger men. Those who recollect the pulling down of Hyde Park railings, a tiny epoch in English history, will not have forgotten the prominent part taken on that occasion by General Dickson, who was, and is, a sturdy politician. As a youngster he served in the Bombay Presidency, and his reminiscences of Indian life in the old days are the delight of his many friends. He is one of the most picturesque figures in London clubland.

Dr. J. C. Rodrigues, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment on a charge of stealing jewellery from Messrs. Morenas and Co., was released from Gaol on the 11th inst. under orders of Government. The remainder of his term has been cancelled. The accused, it was stated, was under the influence of liquor at the time, and gave up the jewellery when asked. The High Court, on hearing the appeal, said that there was no real evidence of the prisoner's condition before them, but it appeared a case in which the clemency of the crown might be exercised. Dr. Rodrigues petitioned Government, showing that he had a good practice, was respectably connected, was in the possession and enjoyment of all the comforts of life which might be desired, and had no inducement to theft. Debility and the late dangerous illness of his wife had led him to indulge in drink, and this had been the cause of the act for which he was sentenced. He further represented that his further confinement would endanger his health.

The *Madras Mail* writes:—"The finest batch of emigrants that has ever left the port of Madras leaves for Natal by the *Chupra* to-day under the care of Dr. Seton, of Natal. It is a pity that they were not seen by 'Honest Tom' Playford, the South Australian Premier, who is on his way to India to start a scheme of cooly recruitment for his colony. They have been delayed in the Depot on account of the wreck of the *Umtata*, and during all the time that they have been there they have been fed like fighting cocks, until their appearance has been so changed that their own mothers would hardly know them."

The Junior Raja of Dewas, locally known as the Dada Sahib, died last week after a short illness. He came to the *gaddi* in 1881, and had effected considerable reforms in his State which was in a disordered condition at the time of his accession. He was only thirty-two years old, and leaves no heir: so the question of the succession will have to be settled by the Governor-General's Agent as soon as he returns from tour.

The Secretary of State for India has given his sanction to the proposal of the Madras Government that Mr. Chatterton, Professor of Engineering, should be attached to the Public Works Department for a period of two years, in order to acquire practical knowledge on large works, and that an officer of the Public Works Department should replace Mr. Chatterton while so employed. Mr. Chatterton will be graded as an Assistant Engineer, but will continue to draw his salary from the Educational Department. He will be employed in the Kistna Eastern Division.

Veterinary Captain G. H. Fenton, Bangalore District, has invented and filed an application to patent a machine for conveying injured or broken down horses from the field to their hospitals or railway stations. The invention, which has received the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and a number of Cavalry and Artillery Officers, has been forwarded to the Government of India for its sanction.

In August last a resolution was issued by the Government of India providing that Stock Notes tendered in even hundreds of rupees would be received for conversion into Government Promissory Notes of the four per cent. loan of 1842-3, on the terms of the resolution of August, 1888, up to the 31st of January, 1892, the Promissory Notes being issued at a premium of eight annas per cent. It is now notified that this arrangement will hold good until the 31st of July next, after which date notes in even hundreds of rupees will be converted only at a premium of two rupees per cent. for the following six months.

The funeral of H. H. the late Nawab of Junagad took place on Friday morning. Sixty-three prisoners are reported to have been released on the occasion. The funeral was an imposing ceremony. All offices and shops were closed throughout the State on the 22nd 23rd and 24th instant.

Orders have been issued that for the future intimation of the sitting of all Marine Courts of Enquiry at Madras shall invariably be given to the Government Solicitor, who will appear in such cases with instructions from the Presidency Port Officer on behalf of Government, under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act. These orders have been occasioned by the Government Solicitors receiving no official intimation of the Enquiry recently held into the circumstances attending the grounding of the s. s. Waverley in the Harbour.

The *Englishman* thinks that so serious is the outlook in many parts of India that an early Monsoon will only save the country from sharp distress. All hopes of a prosperous season must be abandoned, and as stocks are very nearly exhausted there can be no doubt that a trying time is approaching. A failure or protracted delay of the Monsoon would probably mean such a widespread visitation as India has not known since the famine of 1833.

From Ferozepore, writes the Lahore paper, we hear that grain purchases there have practically ceased for the present, on information from Home that stocks are accumulating and prices falling. The forward purchases of wheat made by Messrs. Ralli Bros. were, we are told, largely exaggerated, as the firm have had only made a few small purchases to keep touch with their zemindar constituents.

Locusts have appeared once again in Lahore. A flight is reported to have passed over the Sailkot district during the week but did not alight. From the Bannu district the Deputy Commissioner reports that flights have been seen in the Isa Khel tehsil.

Extensive and costly improvements are to be carried out at Balmoral during the next four months. Several of the principal apartments are to be entirely redecorated, and the sanitary arrangements of the Castle are to be overhauled. There have recently been loud complaints at Aberdeen that the river Dee is extensively polluted by sewage at Balmoral, Ballater, Braemar, and other places on its banks, and a careful examination of the water at various suspected points was made last autumn with no very satisfactory results. The Queen is, therefore, going to have everything thoroughly looked into and all defects remedied before her spring visit to Balmoral, which will be made at a later period than usual next year, an intimation having been made that her Majesty need not be expected in Scotland until May 27 or 28.

An alarming development of ghostly enterprise is reported from the Anaconda Copper Mine. A spectre has appeared in the lower levels of the mine, where his presence is proving as great an obstruction to business as a visitation of fire-damp. The miners declare that it is the spirit of their late foreman, basing their conjecture upon the ghost's familiarity with his new quarters. However this may be, the works are virtually at a standstill owing to the alarm created by his presence and the position is becoming so critical that the company may find it necessary, as a last resource, to offer a large reward to anybody who will rid their property of the ghostly trespasser.

Brother Marie-Gabriel, of the monks of La Trappe, who, it will be remembered, never speak, has received from the French Minister of Instruction a medal of honour for the valuable meteorological observations he has made during the last fifteen years on behalf of the Weather Bureau of France. Marie-Gabriel is an old soldier, who was decorated under the fire of Gravelotte, and in becoming a Trappist believed that he was burying his name for ever among the mountains of Drauphine (Isere); but fame has sought him out even there, and honoured him in his works of peace as well as of war.

Hippophagy is on the increase on the Continent. During the last twelve months Paris alone has eaten twenty-one thousand horses, and superior equine steak sells in the French capital at about a franc a pound. In Berlin the employment of horse flesh as human food has also been rapidly increasing of late years. The German capital is not far behind Paris in its devotion to hippophagy. The French acquired this taste under the pressure of necessity. During the siege of Paris they had for months nothing to speak of in the way of animal food except horse. Since 1871 the increase in the number of horses killed for human food in Paris has increased enormously.

In the course of an address on true manliness, Archdeacon Farrar related two ancedotes as illustrations of the exhibition of moral courage. In the first he told how Mr. Gladstone turned his glass upside down and remained seated while his companions in a club at Eton drank a coarse toast, which it had been customary to give. The second instance was that of a captain of boats at Eton who refused to row in a boat or allow any one else to do so if the coarse talk to which he objected was continued. That captain, said the Archdeacon, was Coleridge Patteson, who afterwards became the Bishop of Polynesia, "a martyr whose blood enriched this mammon-worshipping and much-corrupted age."

Free Russia, the organ of the English Society of Friends of Russian Freedom, now nearing the completion of the second year of its existence, has received a message of sympathy signed by thirteen Siberian exiles, who speak of having seen its first numbers. These settlers, several of whose names are well known but are not published for obvious reasons, write:—"You can hardly think what a joy it was for us, buried alive, as we are, among Siberian snow drifts, to learn that in England and America statesmen, preachers, men of science, bless our cause from their pulpits and tribunes, and that the hearts of Englishmen and Americans beat in harmony with the hearts of unknown Russians, their brothers, for humanity's sake. The names of George Kennan and Robert Spence Watson will never be forgotten by us as those of men who have struggled for the liberty of our people and all the world. We are convinced that the Anglo-American movement, which will no doubt spread over all other civilised lands, will have its influence on the fate of our unhappy country. But whatever may be its practical results in the future, its direct moral value is very great indeed. Such movements remind humanity of its highest ideals and of its oneness, strengthen the belief in the reality of brotherhood between men, and increase the hopefulness of men's efforts to establish love and peace and freedom upon earth."

After a rather strange and chequered career La Mere Papillon, or "Mother Butterfly," a Parisian fortune teller of some fame, has ended her days in a miserable manner. Addicted to over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, the Sibyl of Aubervilliers, who might have made a fortune by her skill in predicting destinies, went from bad to worse, and died hopelessly inebriated in the streets. Well primed with absinthe and Cognac, she had emerged from a wine shop, and, after having wandered about in the cold night air, fell down, and was picked up lifeless by a policeman in the morning. La Mere Papillon was supposed to be the daughter of a Prefect of the Empire, and began life as a cafe concert singer. She left the Winter Alcazar in order to go to America with a wealthy admirer, who abandoned her in Philadelphia; returned to France; was helped by her brother, a veterinary surgeon, but stole some money from him, and ran away with an actor. With her new admirer she started a circus in Naples, but the place was burned down, and Mdlle. Papillon went crazy: being apparently cured, however, after five years' stay in an asylum. On her return to Paris she found employment in a large drapery establishment where she commenced fortune-telling operations on a small scale. Being dismissed from the shop, she set up consulting rooms in the Faubourg du Temple, and was beginning to make money when her drinking habits overcame her prudence and she was sold up. Then she wandered out to the dilapidated suburb where she died.

Dolly, with her three-legged milking stool, is clearly destined to disappear. The Council of the Agricultural Society have adopted the Doncaster judges' declaration that an efficient milking machine is "a great and pressing want in dairy-farm districts," and have once more offered a prize to inventors in this field. It must not be inferred that this "missing link in dairy management," as some one has called it, has been entirely neglected. On the contrary, we have already milking machines, which are ingenious, though not, it seems, all that could be wished. They are described as adaptations of the principle of suction by creating a vacuum to draw the milk out of the cow's udder. A milking machine is primarily an air-pump fixed in a small tank, which acts as a vacuum reservoir. The apparatus being properly fitted and applied, and the vacuum turned on, the milk, it is said, begins instantaneously to flow, as can be seen through a slip of glass in the side of the tank corresponding to the pail. Two cows are milked at the same time, the air pump being easily worked by a strong boy. When as many as four or six are being milked at once a small engine is found preferable—a mere two horse-power engine being capable of working any reasonable number of machines. At a recent trial a cow signified disapproval by vigorously kicking, but after a day or two she got quite accustomed to it. The authors of the Doncaster report declare that if power could be gained to draw the milk quicker without bearing harder upon the tender organs of the cow, the machine, which is already in practical use, would be very complete.

An amusing anecdote of the dock strike has been related by Mr. John Burns to a London correspondent. It is a story of two suits of clothes. One day the newness of Mr. Burns's attire aroused the suspicions of political adversary, who accused him on the strength of this evidence of "making a fine thing out of the poor dockers." Hereupon Mr. Burns insisted on relating the history of his new suit. It was very simple. Madame Tussaud being desirous of adding a wax model of Mr. Burns to her collection, she expressed a wish to present him faithfully "in his habit as he lived." "Very well, said Mr. Burns, "but if you want to take my clothes, it is only fair to give me another rig out." So she did, and hence the gloss of novelty. The explanation was accepted; but some time afterward Mr. Burns once more appeared in a new suit, which was so evidently not the same suit that his old antagonist sarcastically shouted, "You didn't get *them* at Madame Tussaud's." This time it appears the scoffer was quite correct. It appeared that Mr. Louis Tussaud had also set up a model of Mr. Burns in his rival establishment in Regent-street, and he, too, desired to strip the dockers' champion of his garments. In common fairness the latter was bound to stipulate for the same terms. Thus, once more, the explanation was simple. The suspicious suit was not Madame Tussaud's, but it was a Tussaud suit for all that.

H. H. SHRI MANSINGJEE, THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

His Highness Shri Mansingjee, the Thakore Saheb of Palitana, who has been in Bombay for the last month and a-half, recently paid visits to His Excellency Lord Harris, His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, his Highness the Rao of Cutch, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard. The return visits, which were unavoidably postponed on account of the untimely death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, were paid yesterday by His Excellency Lord Harris, His Highness the Rao of Cutch, the Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, and the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, His Highness the Gaekwar returning his visit before his departure for Baroda. At the conclusion of the return visits yesterday all the visitors were decorated with garlands of flowers and were presented with bouquets by His Highness the Thakore Saheb. His Highness the Thakore Saheb during his stay in Bombay visited various public institutions and places of interest in the city, and has been much pleased by what he has seen here, which undoubtedly will be of great use to him in future. His Highness leaves by to-night's mail train for Palitana. Sir James Fergusson, our former Governor, Mr. C. Gonne, formerly Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Lieut-Colonel Law, of the Political Department, and various other English officials, who have come in contact with his Highness, speak in very eulogistic terms about him, and have been favourably impressed for his obliging politeness, his excellent knowledge of English, and his general acquirements. His Highness is a young and intelligent Thakore, and is very fond of manly games and sports, and possesses one of the largest collections of highbreds in India. We give below a short account of his Highness' career, for which we are indebted to Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan's *Representative Men of India*:—

His Highness Mansingjee succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885, in which year his father died. His Highness is a descendant of Gohil Shahjee, who was granted a district of Mandvi by the Nawab of Junagadh on the occasion of the marriage of Shahjee's sister to that potentate. He received his education from a private tutor under his father's eye, and seems to have made good use of his opportunities, as judged from the testimony of his examiners and those political officers with whom he came in contact, all of whom have been favourably impressed with his knowledge of English and his general acquirements. Amongst the many testimonials he received was the following letter from Sir James Fergusson:—"As I have had occasion to notice on several occasions, both in Bombay and at Palitana, your fluency, intelligence, and good accent in speaking English, I am happy to express my gratification in observing the good use which you have made of the instruction provided for you by your father, the Thakore Saheb, which does credit both to you and your instructor. I hope that your education will prove an important assistance to the Thakore Saheb in the management of his affairs, as it must be a satisfaction to yourself." Being well conversant with local affairs, and possessing a shrewd intellect and facility of expressing his thoughts in English, his services were particularly useful, both to his father and to the Government, in the discussion of questions regarding the State. The late Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Mr. C. Gonne, observed in the course of a communication to the Prince:—"You talk English so well, and you have so much power of explaining your views in a clear and intelligent way, that it has been very satisfactory to discuss with you the questions regarding the Palitana State that come before Government." In December, 1880, the young Prince presented, on behalf of his father, an address to Sir James Fergusson on the occasion of his Excellency's visit to Palitana, for which he was highly spoken of at the time in one of the English dailies for his obliging politeness and his excellent knowledge of English. H. H. Mansingjee has a somewhat commanding and athletic appearance, and his bearing and manners are, to quote the words of Lieutenant-Colonel Law, of the Political Department, "gentlemanly and self-possessed beyond the average." He is fond of manly games and sports, and, like his father, is very fond of horses, of which he possesses one of the largest collections of highbreds owned by the Princes of Western India. He is very fond of applying himself to veterinary science and to photography, which he practices during intervals of State's business. The young Prince gives promise of governing his subjects with wisdom. One of his earliest acts since his assumption of power has been to put an end to a dispute of long standing that existed between the Durbar and the members of a large sect of Hindus, the Shrawaks, in connection with their annual pilgrimage to the celebrated temples on the Shatrunjaya Hill. His ready compliance with the prayers of the petitioners by making the desired concessions, though it involved a scrifice of revenue, has obtained for him, at the very commencent of his rule, their hearty good-will, which was evinced in the most flattering reception they accorded to him on the occasion of his first visit to Bombay since his installation, and in the warm address which they presented to him. The act, moreover, elicited an expression of hearty thanks from Government.

THE VICEROY AT THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Viceroy, speaking at the Convocation of the University on Saturday, referred to the death of the Duke of Clarence in the following terms: "The sympathies of the University are naturally with the young, and in this case you will certainly not be indifferent to the fate of one who in the very prime of his youth, and with a bright and splendid career before him, has been cut off so suddenly and under such melancholy circumstances. I am sure that you will share the sorrow of his parents, and that you will not forget that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took an interest in this University, which in 1876 conferred upon him the honorary degree of a Doctor of Laws. I was glad to see that the Senate, at a recent meeting, so appropriately took notice of this sad occurence." His Excellency, in noticing the Association for the higher training of young men, said he had no doubt much good would result from the movement. In depicting the career of students at the University he said: "We have some six or seven thousand young men between the age of 17 and 29, turned loose in this wilderness of a city, exposed to its temptations and dangers, without any precautions to ensure that their lives shall be healthy, or happy or respotable. The picture is one which it is impossible to contemplate without the deepest misgivings. The position of lads, who come here from the mofussil, must, at all events, when they first arrive here, be one of the greatest isolation. They are perhaps separated by hundreds of miles from their friends and relations; and Heaven knows what sort of friends and what sort of connections they will form here if they are left to their own devices. No contrast could be sharper than that between the condition of young men who take their degree in the Calcutta University and that of students of one of our old English Universities. In the latter case you have a college—with all its comforts and resources, its social life, its strict discipline and supervision. You have the intercourse of student with student, the *sprit de corps* which makes a young man proud of his college, intimacy of teacher and pupil, and the influence of the former over the latter, the pleasant associations of the cricket field and river. All these build up a life which has its social and domestic side amidst the healthiest of moral and material surroundings. All these conditions are absent here. A young man coming to Calcutta from a distant town is a mere drop in this great sea, uncared for, exposed to every temptation and every discomfort, unknown perhaps to his fellow students, perhaps even to his teachers. Can one be surprised if many of them do not pass through the ordeal without the worst results alike to body and mind? This is, I understand, a state of things which the Association of which I have spoken desires to improve. Let us be under no illusions as to the difficulty of the task. I hope it will not be supposed for a moment that when I referred just now to the old English Universities I believed that it was impossible to reproduce them or anything like them in this country. I mentioned them rather with the object of suggesting that a student at Oxford or Cambridge would not have a much better chance of escaping the dangers which beset our young men here if he was exposed to them to the same extent. I believe, however, that, without aiming at too high an ideal, it is within our power to do something to mitigate the evil. I must express the pleasure with which I read the address recently delivered by Mr. Risley upon the subject of this movement." The Viceroy concluded by expressing high approval of the Association, and expressed the hope it would be provided with headquarters of its own in a central position, and with a suitable recreation ground attached.

THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

In its "Short Life Sketches of some of our Indian Rulers," the *Gentlewoman* has the following extract of his Highness Sir Sawai Madho Singh, G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Jeypore:—

Jeypore is not only one of the largest and most important Rajput States, but also one of the most picturesque and interesting in India. Its many hills and peaks crowned with forts; its fertile plains and rivers; the towns and villages abounding with important relics of antiquity; and exquisite stone carving and mosaics combine to make it a veritable earthly paradise to travellers. It is difficult to give an authentic account of the early history of the State of Jeypore. It is, however, said that the founder of the Royal house was Dhola Rao, who built Amber, the ancient capital, about A.D. 967. Previous to this the country had been divided, under many petty chiefs, who were all subject to the Emperors of Delhi. Prince succeeded prince, but none were very important until Jey Singh I., who held an important position in the Imperial Court. He had 1,500 wives, sixty of whom sacrificed themselves on his funeral pyre.

The 27th chief of Jeypore was Sawai Jey Singh II.; the title of "Sawai," given him by the Emperor, meant 1¼, and was meant to signify his immense superiority over his contemporaries. This famous Prince founded the city of Jeypore in 1728, and made it the seat of Government, because the old capital Amber had become too small for his rapidly growing State. Jey Singh II. was one of the most remarkable men the world ever saw, a great statesman and general, a skilled engineer and architect, an able mathematician and astronomer; he built five observatories, and fitted them with instruments invented by himself; he drew up a set of tables, from which astronomical computations are yet made, reformed the Indian calender, and erected caravansaries for the free accomodation of travellers. His energy and industry was untiring. He patronised art and learning and carried on all his work in the midst of perpetual wars and Court intrigues. He died in 1743, after a reign of forty-four years; then followed a long period of strife, until the late Maharaja Ram Singh in 1835—then only two years old—came to the gaddi; under his rule the State gradually became prosperous and peaceful. He was fond of the society of cultivated English men and women, encouraged educational progress, and acquired a world-wide fame for his enlightened policy. His Highness the late Maharaja annually contributed 80,000 rupees towards the support of an English and Sanscrit college, girls' school, and school of industrial art; during the famine of 1868 he gave large sums for the relief of the sufferers. He also sat as one of the members of the mixed commission of Europeans and natives by which Madho Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, was tried in 1875 for an attempt to poison the British Resident. The Prince of Wales visited Jeypore in 1876, and laid the foundation stone of the Albert Hall, built by the late Maharaja as a memorial of his visit; he reigned from 1835 to 1880, left no sons, but in accordance with Hindu law and custom adopted a young noble of his clan, who was then living in exile in Tonk and almost in penury, to succeed him. The nomination was confirmed by the Indian Government, and he became the present and thirty-fifth Maharaja of Jeypore, as Sawai Madho Singh. Full powers were given him in 1882, and his Highness is now thirty-one years of age, a clever and enlightened ruler, who, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor and acting up to the motto of his house, "where virtue is victory," encourages learning and native arts, promotes many important reforms, and peacefully reigns over a model State. His Highness, like the late Maharaja, is loyal and devoted to the British Government.

Jeypore—"the city of victory"—is built on a regular plan, and is the finest of Hindu cities; it is surrounded by a massive wall, having seven portals. On all sides, except the south, there are rugged hills crowned with forts. The principal street is over two miles long and 111 ft. wide; this is crossed by two other wide roads, which divide the town into six parts; the main streets are paved, drained, and well-lighted with gas, which was formerly made from castor oil, but now obtained from kerosine. The business buildings, and places of worship are mostly in the widest thoroughfares; the Maharajah's palace and pleasure-grounds occupies the central block, about one-seventh of the whole town. The houses of the nobility and citizens are in the suburbs, built with flat roofs, with kiosks and domes, the exterior walls faced with white marble, which gives the town a dazzling appearance; even ordinary dwellings are decorated with a brilliant and many-coloured stucco. The palace and public buildings are triumphs of artistic skill. One room in the flower palace took a Jeypore artist fifteen years to do; the ceiling is 30 ft. long and 20 ft. broad, and is covered with pictures of gods and fairies in circular frames, the groundwork being in floral and geometric forms.

The palace is approached by the Tripolia Gate; a second gate opens into a square, in which are the entrances to the zanana, stables, and kitchen, then comes a third gate leading into an enclosure, in which is the State printing office, and the entrance to the Audience Chamber of the Nobles. Surgeon-Major Hendley thus describes the Palace:—"The Chandar Mahal, or principal palace, which faces the extensive gardens, is a seven storeyed building. On the ground floor is the Pikan Nowas, a winter chamber glazed with talc. The second storey, or Shobha Nowas, is richly decorated with floral designs in fresco. The portion of it next the garden is covered with quaint paintings of great interest. The walls and roofs of the Sukh Nowas above have been adorned with mirrors and gorgeously enamelled shells of copper, silver, and foil.

"The Chhabi Nowas or Hall of Brilliancy comes next, then the Shish Mahal, a brightly glazed room, and at the summit is the Mukut or Crown Palace, from which a wonderful view of the whole town and of the surrounding hills and forts can be obtained. Looking to the north, the great Temple of Govindji can be seen, between the upper and lower gardens, the Badal Mahal or Cloud Palace, on the border of the Talkatora or palace lake, and the distant walls of Amber. The private library and armoury, with their invaluable treasures, are placed in buildings immediately to the south of the Chandar Mahal Court."

The public buildings are numerous and handsome, and include astronomical and meteorological observatories, the Albert Hall and Jeypore Museum, built at a cost of five lakhs of rupees, and maintained entirely at the expense of His Highness the Maharaja. The museum contains some of the finest examples in existence of Indian art—wood and ivory carvings, lacquer work, stone carvings and images. Jeypore supplies nearly the whole of Brahminical India with its images. The School of Art, with nearly 100 pupils and thirteen masters, gives free instruction to students in the following technical arts:—Modelling and pottery, electro-plating, engraving, sculpture, filigree work, turnery, wood carving, and enamelling. Several medals have been awarded the School. There is a fine public library, containing over 8,000 volumes. The educational institutions are very numerous, and include eight for females. The Mayo Hospital has accomodation for 120 patients.

I must describe some of the products and industries which will interest gentlewomen. First and foremost come in precious stones, garnets—the finest in the world—from a fine yellow to a deep purple in colour; beryl and turquoises are also found. Gold and silver ace of exquisite delicacy is made, but it is for enamelling that Jeypore justly stands pre-eminent. The beauty of the work is indescribable; it is done on gold, the colours used being metallic oxides, made adhesive by fire. The red colour, for which Jeypore is so famous, is the most difficult to apply. Gems are used occasionally to enhance the brilliancy of the design. The Prince of Wales brought several fine specimens to England, which were greatly admired.

A great deal of jewellery is worn by the native women, even the poorest; the jewels of a head queen weigh forty pounds and the lace edging her voluminous skirts as much more. It would take too long to enumerate half the treasures which could be picked up in the sale-rooms of Jeypore curio dealers, but for a fairly moderate sum ornaments, for boudoir and personal adornment, could be bought that would make their possessor the envied of all beholders. We must, however, leave these tempting trifles and visit Amber, which is only about five miles from the town. The route leads us past temples and gardens, and part of the journey will be performed on an elephant. The first object of interest among many in the old town of Amber, is the magnificent old Rajput Palace; the principal gateway is said by a noted authority to be "the finest entrance to a large building in the world." The rooms are worthy of minute examination; the one called Joy Mandir has its marble walls decorated with fine carvings and a roof of mirror work; some of the rooms have painted glass windows and in the bathroom is some stained glass, said to have been brought from Venice by the overland route several centuries ago. In one of the apartments there are curious fresco paintings of Hindu towns.

The population of Jeypore is 142,578. I have received, through the kindness of Miss E. A. Manning, Hon. Secy. of the National Indian Association, views of Jeypore and Amber, which give some idea of the beauties of the old and new town, but pressure of space prevents their reproduction.

BEAST AND MAN IN INDIA.

Sir George Birdwood, reviewing in the January issue of the *Indian Magazine and Review* Mr. John Lockwood Kipling's interesting and remarkable book, "Beast and Man in India," (Macmillan and Co., London), enters a protest against the spirit which might seem to a superficial reader to have prompted Mr. Kipling in placing Man second to the Beast in the title and scope of his work. Mr. Kipling, who knows how to enjoy the give and take of the literary rapier, will not wince under Sir George Birdwood's friendly home-thrusts:—

Delightful as this book is in the originality, and the literary and artistic treament of its primary text, the familiar beasts of India, it is the most painful I have ever read, in relation to its secondary subject, or man, that is, the Hindus and Mahomedans, in India.

Almost every chapter contains an indictment against them of apparently the most exasperating cruelty toward the lower animals, until one is made to feel of mankind in general that Providence has indeed put a monstrous beast to be the "Lord of Beasts:" and baseless as these charges are on examination found to be, and heedlessly made, yet because of Mr. Kipling's deep sympathy with the sufferers,—for which much may be forgiven him,—and the power of his Doric English, there can be no doubt of their being calculated to incite the bitterest and widest prejudice against the people of India. The erroneous impression conveyed is probably not less unjust toward the author himself than to our Hindu and Mahommedan fellow subjects, who are also men of like passions and infirmities with ourselves; for, after all, it is the "Introduction" to the book which gives point and venom to these libels; and but for its intrusive infection they might have been taken as part and parcel of the indiscriminate carping and cavilling that seems to be a not altogether unamiable mannerism with Mr. John Lockwood Kipling; and against which I certainly should not have cried out to any reader of his: "*Cruveto* be thy counsellor." For examples. He turns the laugh against Buffon for giving the humped cattle of India, on the authority of a showman travelling through France with a "Brahminy Bull," the name of Zebu. But this is the native name of a "humped" ox, or a "humped" camel (dromedary) in Thibet, the native country probably of the "Brahminy Bull"; and from the beauty of the latter gentle beast its name has come to have the secondary signification of "ornament"—as in Aurungzeb, "The Throne's Ornament"—throughout Turkestan and northern India. Then Campbell is sneered at, because at the close of Part I. of "The Pleasures of Hope," he sings of "Ganesa sublime:" "which to those who know him for what he is, the sagacious and respectable 'God of getting on,' is a deliciously incongruous epithet, and a false quantity beside." In fact, it is neither. Ganesa or Ganesa is the "Lord of Hosts,"—the "hosts of heaven.' That is, in the original meaning of His name he is "the Ancient of Days," the "sublime" Sun. He is associated with "getting on" or "money making" because his name or his sign, the right handed *swastika*, is placed at the head of all invoices, bills, receipts, and the like documents; where it has the same significance as the phrase "*Iaus Deo*" inscribed over similar accounts by ourselves in the days of our pristine piety. It is always risky to fall foul of the "quantities" of a classical English poet, as was shown in the recent correspondence in the *St. James's Gazette* on the line in Campbell's Cora Linn:—

"Let Niagara Shine."

Even in Mr. Kipling's reference to the "silence of Indian cattle" there is a jarring note of querulousness. "Students in our Colleges read Gray's Ode, wherein the lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea, and *say to the Professor, 'Sir, what is lowing?'* Neither ox nor cow lows in India." The words I have italicised are absurd, and would seem to be the splenetic invention of the author. There are two or more words for lowing in every Indian language known to me, and most of them seek to express the sound they signify, or are more or less imitative. Thus, in Hindustani the common word is *dakharnali*. In Mahratti it is, as nearly as I can write it from memory, *hoombryah*, with a deep guttural pronunciation. I admit that no Indian ox can bellow like an English bull, and that the voice of all the humped cattle of India resembles the grunt of the Thibetan *yak* rather than true "lowing." But the flat backed kine of India do truly low, and every Indian child knows the meaning, and carefully appreciate the sentiment of the never-hackneyed quotation from the "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard."

"The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea."

Of the specific indictments of brutish cruelty, the two worst are that "turkeys are left to bleed to death half a day by native servants with intent to bleach the flesh," and that goats are flayed alive "in the belief that the skins thus prepared have a better quality." All I can say is that in a very extensive and officially responsible observation of every denomination of native domestic service, and industry and trade in Western India, I never met with the practice of any such cunning cruelties as these. But admitting the truth of these particular instances, on the face of it the first is of European introduction, and is to be compared with other of our conventionalised enormities, such as bleeding calves to death for white veal, and skinning and crimping fish alive and throwing crabs and lobsters alive into boiling hot water, and slow stewing living geese before a charcoal fire to produce in them the delectable delicacy *foie gras*, or fatty degeneration of the liver." As for the flaying alive of goats, something of that sort is done in Persia and Turkestan, and very probably has passed into Upper India. But in Europe cats are skinned alive in identically the same belief: and the very day that I first read Mr. Kipling's book, the public announcement was made of the organisation in Washington State of "The Consolidated Black Cat Campany," *for the propagation* of the famous Dutch breed *of black cats* on Paget Sound *for their fur* Now is not this the most direfulest cruelty that could ever have entered into the minds of men to conceive? To take a poor dumb creatures that, through no less than six thousands of years of domestication,* has become well nigh human, and breed it in millions, to skin alive in millions, for the mere winter wear, throughout America and Europe, of professing Christian ladies and gentlemen who may happen, for the time, to be in more or less mitigated family mourning! It is terrible enough to manufacture life to slay it again for human food, as we do with sheep and oxen, and, in yet ghastlier wise, at Chicago with pigs; but to manufacture it wholesale, and for needless slaughter, as is purposed in the case of these great-eyed black Dutch cats, so endeared to us all by Henriette Ronner's loving pictures of them, surely this is a refinement of aggravated cruelty that can only be characterised as hellish? Then, take our English pet coursing, as,—according to the description of Colonel Coulson in the *Standard* of the 8th of this month,—practised at Ryton Willows, near the well-known Tyneside village of Blaydon; and our reckless massacres of adult seals in Behrings Straits,—with the abandonment of their helpless "pups" to certain death by starvation; and the wanton cruelties of our trans-Atlantic cattle trade. Yet, even from so wide and revolting an induction as this, would a Hindu or Mahommedan writer be justified in traducing the humanity of "man in England"? The truth is all such comparisons are as misleading as they are odious, and should never be drawn by a writer, or at least a popular writer, against any other nationality than his own. They are never resorted to, or ever so mischievous, as when urged by Europeans against Asiatics; and, therefore, for the past 40 years of my life, I have been constantly urging on the editors of newspapers, in India, particularly the editors of the vernacular papers, never to dwell on the faults and frailties of any but their own race, and, moreover, when judging of their own national negligencies and offences, to do so always from the historical standpoint, scrupulously avoiding everything of the nature of irrelevant personalities. More than all others should Englishmen, in their appreciation of the manners and customs, and general culture of the Hindus and Indian Mahommedans, learn to contemplate them in their highest and most extended developments, rather than in their local and temporary, and otherwise accidental and partial exhibitions, and to discuss them in relation to the social, economic, and religious ideas of the antique people of India themselves, and most emphatically not in unreasoning and rigid conformity with their own insular rationalistic, commercial, political prejudices, originating in the altogether diverse moral and material conditions of the modern world of the West. Only in this enlightened and tolerant spirit may we ever hope to arrive at sound and salutary judgments on the many strange phases and details of indigenous life constantly presented to our observation in India.

In his chapter on "Dogs, Foxes, and Jackals," Mr. Kipling says that neither by Hindu nor Mahommedan writers is ever a kindly word said of the dog. In rufutation of this preposterous charge it is only necessary to refer to the touching story at the close of the Mahabbarata of Yudhisthera, who, at the very gate of heaven, refused to enter in unless his faithful dog might bear him company. I have enlarged on this classical illustration of the innate humanity of the Hindus towards the lower creation, in a letter published in the *St. James's Gazette* of the 2nd inst.; and the reply given to me the next day by the reviewer of Mr. Kipling's book in that journal was that Yudhisthera and his dog are in ancient history. This is also Mr. Kipling's anticipatory reply. Nothing could be more perversely untrue. The Mahabbarata and the Ramayana are always and everywhere with the people of India, both in the original and translated into every language of the vast and teeming peninsular. Every day, episodes from them are published from the native press; and every night they are sung in town and country, wherever the Hindu people are gathered joyously together. In Bombay, the Bazaar was always full of brightly coloured paintings of them; and over and over again I used to find among these pictures the deathless subject of Yudhisthera and his dog.

But the whole world of India,—India of the Hindus,—is ancient history; for in their rural, civic, and general social economy, their indigenous administrative and political polity, and their arts, literature, and religion, the Hindus have everywhere preserved the almost unbroken traditions of the life of antiquity. And so much so, that only those can rightly realise the life of antiquity who have had the opportunity of observing it, as it survives in all its moods, from the highest to the lowest, in India. While, conversely those—and from Sir William Jones to Captain C. R. Day, they are a long line of eminent authorities—who bring to the study of "Man in India" an intimate knowledge of the arts and institutions of the ancients, as transmitted to us in the classical writings of the Greeks and Romans, are invariably found to bear the weightiest and heartiest testimony to the high standard of culture reached by the Hindus; and not merely in their literature and arts, but in the purity of their family life, and the uncompromising sincerity of their but too sensitive humanity. Thus only in India do we, for the first time, come to understand that the polytheism of Egypt and Babylon, and of Greece and Rome, was essentially monotheism—but tolerant of every local name by which men address the one only true Godhead; and that their apparent polytheism existed only in the official pantheons, or harmonies of the whole body of the divinities worshipped within their respective empires, and in the picturesque license of the national poets, sculptors, and painters. And only through his comprehensive mastery of the principles of Greek music, that had already become a matter of antiquarian research when Boetius [A. D. 475] wrote his treatise "De Institutione Musica" was Captain C. R. Day [of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry] enabled to acquire that wonderful insight into the archaic music of the Hindus shown in his volume on "The Music and Musical Instruments of Southern India", just published by Messrs. Novello & Co. It is the most learned scientific, and enthusiastic work on the subject ever written, and can never be superseded. It is an honour to the new school of British military officers serving in India, for it will bring honour to the British name among all the educated classes of the country, Hindus and Mahommedans, and do more to uphold and confirm our credit among them than all the serried bayonets of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Captain Day makes the remark that the study of music and poetry go hand in hand throughout India. Here is the unmistakable "note" of an Englishman who has acquired a real knowledge of his Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-subjects; the fact being that in but one of some six or seven current literary languages more poetry of the best description is produced from year to year in India than the late Professor Garcin de Tassy, of Paris, was ever able to fully overtake in his celebrated annual course of lectures on Hindustani. But our pampered English Cockneys in India know nothing of these things; and hence their universal and impartial contempt of Hindus and Mahommedans alike; which, as with all ill-feeling originating in ignorance would only be despicable but for its being so dangerous and indeed our greatest danger, in India. In the sorry category stands the vagrant missionary, who has lately been going up and down the Poona District of Western India, preaching in arrogant defamation of the "Divine One." the Lord Krishna, 'the Hindu women's darling deity;" and Mr. Kipling might have had to be included in the list, but for the benefit I must give him of the good, albeit scanty, evidence this very book of his provides [see particularly pp. 198 and 337] of a genuine admiration for the people of India; and that, after all, in his own appointed way of serving them, his steps are set straight for the goal before him, as of a true *tathagata*.'

One of Mr. Kipling's dead-eyed contentions is that the "vaunted loving kindness" of the Hindus toward the lower animals is for the most part merely ceremonial: and in support of this he cites, among other proofs, the miserable condition of the Bombay "pinjrapol" or refuge for disease and homeless animals, as reported on by Mr. J. H. Steel, Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College, and found, I presume, by Mr Kipling himself. I knew the Bombay "pinjrapol," when Mr. Kipling knew it, some twenty-five to thirty-five years ago, as well as I knew my own house; and what I have to say of Mr. Kipling's impressions of it is that they were very much those of a man who, brought up amid the orderly and comfortable surroundings of a snug English home, on being suddenly transplanted to the semi-tropical climate of India, where neither house shelter, nor clothing are indispensable, would naturally be disposed at first sight to regard the whole country as a scorched-up, wind and dust-swept waste; made still more miserable looking by the swarming presence of [illegible] beasts, that would appear to him, poverty-striking peasantry. This is the source of the flagrant misrepresentations of things Indian by the tribe of "Padget, M.P.;" and something at least of Mr. Kipling's, and I may presume also Mr. Steel's bad opinion of the Bombay "pinjrapol" is due to the mental shock produced in them by the contrast between it and the scientifically conducted "Home for dogs" at Battersea,—with the euthansia of its lethal chamber! That again presents us with a pertinent and most instructive opposition to the methods of the Hindus in dealing with deserted and distressed animals. Mr. Kipling condemns them in his severest style for not at once shooting a dying horse or cow, instead of letting them linger on in a gony. But how can they act otherwise than they do in such cases, so long as they believe with the all confiding faith of children that there is a Providence in the fall of a sparrow, and that none of His creatures is forgotten in the sight of God. Anyhow, there, at Bombay, and at Ahmedabad, and Surat, are these "pinjrapols;" and if they are imperfect, and if everywhere throughout India there are all sorts of shortcomings and perversities in the hospitality extended by the Hindus to the beasts that perish, it is chiefly because their tender mercy towards them has been through successive millenniums so ubiquitously and patiently exercised, that the claims on it have everywhere grown utterly beyond the means of even the fabled wealth of India to adequately satisfy a hundredth part of them. Indeed, the indigenous sacrosanct, co-operative life of India, comprehending in its divine catholicity beasts with man, has, as was inevitable in all the departments of its manifestation, unduly encroached on the means of life, sacrificing the few to the many, and diluting the whole national energies down to their weakest and lowest levels; and in a way quite incomprehensible to the more unreflective of those who have been brought up in the secular competitive life of the West in which, in tacit subservience to the natural law of the survival of the fittest, the many are ruthlessly sacrificed to the few. This fundamental antithesis between the civilisations of the East and West should never be overlooked by English writers who seriously seek to enlighten their fellow countrymen of India; and most of the unjust and misleading passages in Mr. Kipling's book are simply due to his having ignored it. I do not say which is the better type of civilisation. Certainly, I should not like to see the Western type, under which England has become

"Earth's chief dictatress, occan's lovely queen,"

so modified by legislative enactments, and the indiscriminate distribution of State charity as to reduce the country universally to the beatified pauperism of a nerveless Benedictine brotherhood. But, inasmuch as India has from time immemorial been established and endowed as a sort of "Boothia Felix" to the great content and happiness of its native populations, I would not have us incur any responsibility for undermining and overthrowing, and sweeping it all away, by taking advantage of our paramount position in the country to aggravate the forces that must at last disintegrate and destroy every system of human society artificially supported beyond the term of its natural utility, against the operation of the laws of economic and political evolution.

But the end is not yet, and the Brahmanical dispensation still flourishes throughout India, and in sufficient vigour and integrity to prove that it still continues to more or less efficiently fulfil its original intentions. At least it offers a satisfactory explanation of what Mr. Kipling appositely terms "the topsy turvy morality of the East." Only the topsy turvy is entirely in his own subjective self, and would have at once disappeared from it, if while in India he had viewed the unaccustomed scenes and incidents around him, not with inverted English eyes but with a direct, and a mind frankly receptive of its novel objective impressions.

According to Mr. Kipling, the indifference of the Hindus, as alleged by him, to the sufferings of the lower animals "is intensified by the narrowness of sympathy produced by the caste system." But caste [Portuguese *casta* "(pure) race," "lineage,"] or the sacro-sanct organisation of family life, is the chief cornerstone of the indigenous co-operative civilisation of India. It is the one absolutely essential and immutabie element of Hinduism. Everything else gods, creeds, &c., is in constant flux, but the caste system abides for ever. Like all other human institutions, it is imperfect; but I am surprised indeed to be told that it dulls the edge of sympathy.† The caste system has saved India not only from our heartless "Poor Laws," "Poor Rates," and "Workhouses," but also from the wanton wastefulness, and in many cases the downright plundering of the innumerable English public "Charities" subsisting on private benevolence.

And all restrictions between caste and caste, even between men of caste and out-castes, break down at once under circumstances calculated to evoke strong sympathy between man and man. It is notorious how loafing Englishmen, tramping between Calcutta and Bombay, find food and shelter the whole way through from sympathetic Hindus. My personal servant in Bombay was of good caste, in fact, a Rajput. He dared never touch me under ordinary circumstances. But once when I was ill of dysentery, he would let no one else attend upon me, and rendered me every service exacted under such circumstances of the most self-sacrificing Christian charity. One year, while staying at Matheran, I recollect the late Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, when riding out, coming upon a Chinaman, in a most agonising condition of suffering and squalor, apparently dying of an

SPORTING NOTES.

"*The Jockey Club and its Founders*, by Robert Black, M.A., is only another volume added to a gone-before pile to prove that the history of the Turf and the things connected therewith has yet to be written. It may be urged that Mr. Black has only written a history of the Jockey Club; and I may say here that he has certainly compiled a laborious, if somewhat dull, chronology from its foundation, which he places as far back as 1750 to the present day. Mr. Black has probably some claims to write on racing and the laws that govern it to myself unknown. I can only wish his style had been clearer and that an unfortunate attachment to long sentences and parenthesis had not formed features of it. His views on betting are curious, and will hardly commend themselves, I fear, to a perverse generation. I gather that he is antagonistic to the Club as at present constituted, and that he is a Radical of the Radicals in seeking to widen its scope and influence. Not at all complimentary to its founders and the motives which influence them he gives but scant approval to the acts of their successors. One blot he hits and that is the refusal of the Club in 1842 to take any cognisance of betting and the dipute arising therefrom. I have never heard a—to me—satisfactory explanation of the Club's action in this matter. For the rest I must own that Mr. Black's book is rather dull reading."

Sporting men at Buda Pesth are looking forward with lively interest to the decision of the Jockey Clubs of Paris and Vienna with regard to a betting dispute which was recently referred to their arbitration by the parties concerned. The question to be settled is: If a horse is debarred by accident from running in a race, are previous bets on the result, so far as that particular horse is concerned, to be considered valid, or are they cancelled? Opinions are divided on the subject, which has given rise to a considerable amount of discussion in racing circles. Two Polish noblemen, Count Joseph Potocky and Count Bavorooshy, made a bet of 20,000 florins with some twenty Hungarian gentlemen that Cadi, a favourite horse belonging to Count Potocky, would win a certain race, which has just been run at a meeting here. Unfortunately, during the railway journey from Poland, where the horse was at the time, one of Cadi's legs received an injury, and the animal was consequently unable to take part in the race. Count Potocky and Count Bavorooshy claim that the bet is cancelled, but, on the other hand, the Hungarian gentlemen maintain that it is still valid, and they ask for settlement. The causes of the accident will be thoroughly investigated, and the decision of the arbiters will, it is expected, be forthcoming at an early date.

Martin Gurry still keeps his stables well filled. His latest patron is Sir James Miller, who joined the Abington Place establishment last spring. Gurry has therefore once more a Derby winner under his charge in Sainfoin, who, somehow, was a most disappointing four years old, but he surely cannot be as bad as his two races last season show him to be. No less than 19 of the two years olds in Gurry's lot were bought at public auction. Three of them were bred by those well-known jockeys, G. Barret and J. Watts, who have each a small breeding stud near New market. Another was bred by C. Wood, whose place is near Chelmsford. This is a most remarkable circumstance, for three jockeys to have horses of their own breeding in one establishment. No extravagant prices were given, so that nothing great is aimed at. Merry Windsor was bred by John Watts, who sold him to Gurry, and he also took the half-brother to Uncas from Watts for 350 guineas. He is evidently promising, as eight engagements have been made for him. They begin with the Sudbury Stakes at Derby, and include the Hartington Plate at Manchester, Mersey at Liverpool, and the Great Sapling Plate at Sandown. Merry Windsor would appear to be pretty smart, as he has nine entries made for him, which include the Seaton Delaval Plate at Gosforth, the Wynyard at Stockton, and the Champion Breeder's Foal Stakes at Derby.

After a series of victories over minor opponents the English cricketers in Australia have succumbed to a representative Australian eleven. For five days has this struggle of heroes gone on; for Australians have no prejudice against starting a match upon a Friday and ending it in the middle of the following week. Fortune first wooed the eleven commanded by Dr. W. G. Grace. They went in against 240, and topped that very formidable score by 24 runs. In the second innings the Australians made 236—four runs less than in their first. The situation of our English champions—with 213 to get to win and a rather worn-out wicket to get them on—was trying to any cricketer with nerves. Where, indeed, is the cricketer who is proof against panic—the panic which sets in when a big score must be made, and the early batsmen fall short of what was hoped from them? At any rate, the English eleven, in spite of the fairly good example set by Dr. Grace, Abel, and Mr. Stoddart, failed by 54 runs to reach the Australian score. Thus the great match is over, to be followed in the fulness of time, no doubt, by others, in which the temporarily dejected mother-country may hope to wipe out her defeat.

In the first flush of mortification some may whisper that Lord Sheffield's team does not represent the full strength of English cricket. Perish the unworthy excuse! Lord Sheffield's eleven is very nearly, if not [illegible] best that we could put in the field. It la[illegible], Shrewsbury and Gunn; but it comprises [illegible]ce, who, upon the fast grounds of Austra[illegible] has quite regained his old freedom of play, Abel, who ranks third in the list of batting averages for the past season, Bean, who stands fourth, Mr. Stoddart, Maurice, Read, Mr. M'Gregor, and the five best bowlers that the mother-country possesses—Lohmann, Sharpe, Peel, Attewell, and Briggs. On the other hand, the Australians may complain that we have robbed them of Mr. Ferris—not to speak of Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Spofforth. Our eleven represents English cricket as fully and fairly as any Australian team which has visited us of late years represented Australian cricket.

It is strange how many noblemen and others have to be taught to ride. For instance, at the Grosvenor School, such well-known horsemen as Lord Londesborough, Prince Soltykoff, the Earl of Stradbroke, Earl Dunraven, Earl Beauchamp, the Duke of Sutherland, and Lord George Hamilton have figured as pupils, and all of whom speak well of the system adopted at this school. Several good horsewomen have also been turned out, including the Countess of Cattenham and the daughters of the Dukes of Leeds and Argyll. Many a famous actress has likewise been inducted into the mysteries of sitting gracefully on a horse's back, among them being Mary Anderson, Agnes Huntingdon, and Lily Langtry.

It is a long time since we had a Duke of Devonshire on the Turf, says Mr. John Corlett. When the present Duke came on the turf it was under the assumed name of Mr. J. C. Stuart, and with Tabernacle he ran second for the Stewards' and Chesterfield Cups at Goodwood. His colors were brown jacket and red cap, but he quickly changed them to the "straw" that has been the racing badge of the Devonshires since 1762. Originally the cap was black. No Duke of Devonshire has ever won the Derby or St. Leger. Unfortuntely for the present Duke he omitted to enter Morion, who is the best horse he ever owned.

Varingian was recently purchased by Charles Maidment on behalf of Lord Howe, and there are few more improved three years olds than the son of Althotas and Ethelfloda, who was purchased very cheaply, and should form the nucleus of a nice little team when Maidment takes possession of the Red House and stables in St. Mary's sq. at New Market, where Golf Juan and about half a dozen in all will be placed under his care, and as he practically had sole charge of Golby's horses when recently located at Druid's Lodge, he evidently knows how to train.

Among the most promising novices at jumping at headquarters at the present time (says Tom Erica) are Snaplock and Quartus, the former to my mind being the *beau ideal* of a jumper, either hurdle or steeplechase, and it would be strange if the words uttered by me last year on the Limekilns, after seeing him complete a gallop, were prophetic, *viz*.; "There goes the someday winner of the National."

George Dawson has under his charge 27 thoroughbreds, as opposed to 33 last year, whilst of owners, although Lord Hastings and Sir Roland Winn have severed their connection with the stable, fresh patrons in Lords Berkelley Pageti, Lurgani and Houghton have joined his Grace of Portland and Lord Londonderry, who remain staunch and loyal to Heath House.

Some idea of the magnitude of betting operation on the many racecourses near Paris may be gleaned from the fact that the sum now at the disposal of the committee to go to local charities—which represents the 2 per cent. on the taking from 2nd June to 31 December—amounts to no less than £30,000, so that the total of the money invested must have reached the formidable aggregate of £4,000,000.

"We do not want, (says a sporting writer,) to see from 30 to 40 runners in the Grand National." Half that number, so that they are good steeplechasers and true, would suffice, but we do want to see some fresh blood, something to replace, old Gamecock when that sturdy veteran retires, another Colonel or two, and another Little Lamb," if Ireland will be so kind.

The members of the Jockey Club as a body are very active supporters of flat racing, but the same cannot be said of the members of the Grand National Hunt Committee with regard to steeplechasing. No wonder therefore with the ruling body showing so much apathy that the sport is falling into decay.

NOTICES.

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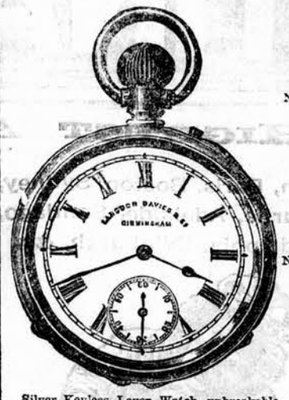

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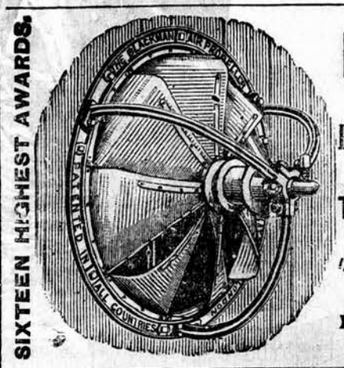

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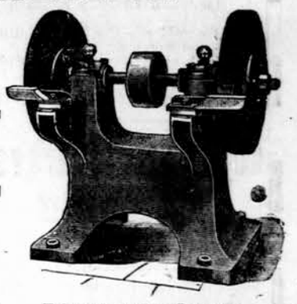

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